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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

New Deal Is Doubly Attacked

Japan Holds China for Consul

Weather System Widens Flying

Roosevelt Plans Tariff Trades

Cheap Radio Set Links World

Harvard Workers Ignore Booze

THE American New Deal finds itself under stiff attack from two sources. Senators pepper questions at Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell, head of the New Deal brain trust, before approving him by 16 to 2 as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. He denies being a Communist or that the NRA and AAA measures are "Red." In a second bristling report the Darrow Recovery Review Board charges that several NRA codes were "surreptitiously altered" after their approval by industries to the serious disadvantage of the small manufacturer. The new report is as breezy as the first one—It pictures NRA as cast into the hands of irresponsible dictatorship.

¶ Japan warns China it is to be held responsible for the disappearance of the Japanese Vice-Consul at Nanking. Nanking officials search for E. Kuramoto in vain. Tokyo indicates troops may be landed and a demand be made for disbanding of the Blue Shirts, Chinese National Socialist society. Chinese officials are genuinely disturbed—They remember how Japan used to claim affronts to consuls in Manchuria, and then in swept armies.

¶ American commercial aviation gets a setback and a bright promise on the same day. Rescuers locate a wrecked Newark-Chicago transport plane in the Catskills and remove seven bodies. The pilot had steered through the treetops into Last Chance Mountain in the most dreaded weather condition, a dense fog. At the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, assembled meteorologists thrill over a new system that promises to make possible "nearly perfect" weather forecasting. With the announcement comes news of air liners projected between California and Hawaii, between the Philippines and Australia—Losses spur inventive thinking to swifter, surer conquest of the air.

¶ California Tech's new weather system is by air mass analysis. Storms will be forecast well in advance by following the progress of great masses of warm and cool air as they are boosted earthward by the earth's rotation. The U. S. Weather Bureau, putting the new system into use, will send recording airplanes daily into the stratosphere and also obtain from ships at sea ten times as much data as at present. Unified forecasting will cover the entire Northern Hemisphere. Men will do more than fly safely when they know just what weather to expect—They may begin to learn how to modify the thing expected to meet their needs.

¶ London finds 12 more American women among hundreds who make their bow to the King and Queen. The Lord Chamberlain announces the name, the presentee makes her curtsy and moves on out of the throne room. But back of that moment of social glory what preparation! Current fashion has just drawn a rebuke. No high fronts and low backs for the court. Plumes must be worn upright; trains must hold to 18 inches. Presentation, alas, is no family affair—In goes the lady, while proud husband or fond father waits outside.

¶ Many nations turn eyes on the United States as the President signs the bill permitting him to engage in tariff bargaining. The White House sets a formal hour for the signing so the new law may go into simultaneous effect at all ports. Some foreign articles, such as British automobiles, stand to benefit temporarily. The measure empowers the Chief Executive to raise or lower tariffs 50 per cent—He now becomes the nation's negotiator of trade.

¶ "Getting Europe" is the new thrill promised American purchasers of new low-priced radio sets. The Radio Manufacturers' Association discusses at Chicago recently perfected all-wave sets ready to go on the market at from $50 to $60 which will readily bring in GSG at Daventry, England, EAG at Madrid, Spain, or VE3ME at Melbourne, Australia. Getting "distance" will do a lot more than satisfy the curiosity and add to the pleasure of American listeners. It will make world-wide the circle of their friends. To know people is to like them—The only people we really don't like are the people we really don't know.

¶ Boston sees Harvard University admit its inability to meet a certain call for student service. The employment bureau, advertised to supply anything from tutors to nursemaids and dishwashers, fails utterly when a Cape Cod hotel asks it for a "young, well-mannered student who is an excellent bartender." Harvard men are as versatile as they are needy; they have no false pride. But it is a credit to themselves and their Alma Mater that they had not thought it necessary to major in booze in order to get along—The highest in education couldn't rightly cater to the lowest in man.

Keeps Up Hope

Underwood — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Arthur Henderson

President of Conference on Limitation and Reduction of Armaments

Duty of Disarming Put by Henderson On Governments

Committees Appointed to Carry on Preparations for Next Meeting

By Sisley Huddleston

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, June 12—"To those newspapers which declare the Disarmament Conference has expired, I can only make Mark Twain's famous reply, 'The news is greatly exaggerated,'" laughed Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the conference. We were standing in the hall of the League of Nations by the great glass cases filled with hundreds of petitions signed by millions of men and women of all lands begging for a Geneva decision which will lessen the risks of war.

"We haven't failed. We shan't fail. The conference continues," he said. "There is too much at stake to let it lapse. We are solemnly charged with the lives of the youth of the world. Certainly there have been exceedingly critical moments. The gravity of the situation was almost tragic. But nobody dared permit the conference to close down. It has been a strain for me, but I've never lost hope.

"Today in appointing committees which will now set to work I called the attention of the governments to their responsibility in helping find solutions. They are bound by their own resolution. There's to be no interregnum. We go right ahead."

This optimistic note, characteristic of the conference president, isn't shared in all quarters. Even the nomination of committees was not accomplished without protests. There was expressed the fear of the knitting of the old kind of alliances, and in suggesting the formation of a security committee composed of European powers Mr. Henderson laid it down that regional pacts should include all countries in the area to which they applied.

This is not so in certain cases at present nor will it necessarily be so in wider pacts now contemplated. The result is a feeling that they are directed against particular nations.

So the conference has now its security committee, its guarantees of execution committee, its air committee, its traffic in arms committee, and the governments are to undertake diplomatic negotiations for the return of Germany and for conclusion of regional pacts. They are also to express their views on the proposal to convert the Disarmament Conference into a permanent peace conference.

When Mr. Henderson deems it expedient he will again convoke the bureau of the general commission. Meantime interest shifts to diplomatic activities of nations outside Geneva.

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Things Present

A noted British economist has just issued a statement on the New Deal in America, and the third editorial is devoted to a discussion of the points raised.

Perhaps a gourd vine—one of the tiny varieties that are so varicolored and interesting—is what your garden needs. See the Home Building and Gardening Page.

Many Americans are planning vacations with a road map in one hand and a summer school prospectus in another. Perhaps you will too, after reading "Campus Vacations the Thing!" on the Progress in Education Page.

Your friend who is studying French will welcome the opportunity of comparing the article and its translation, on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Weekly Magazine Section, which attains a new peak in art work with "The Passion Play Enters Its Fourth Century." Lord Elton compares the recovery efforts of Britain and the United States, in "Who's Ahead?" S. K. Ratcliffe offers an article on the spread of Fascism in England, "The Mosleyized British Blackshirts."

Wednesday's regular features include: Women's Activities Page, an adventure with the illustrious Mr. Scroggins, and Facts About the Bible.

Court Rulings Give New Hope To the People

Phone Users, Depositors, Small Borrowers Gain by Decisions

Public 'Gets a Break'

Straw Seen in Holding Bank of U. S. Officers Responsible for $28,473,653

The People are "getting a break." Three court decisions show the way the weather vane is pointing.

An even dozen officers and directors of the defunct Bank of United States in New York have been held by a court ruling responsible to the extent of $28,473,653.

A Chicago court has found against the money lenders who rob small wage-earners through usurious interest.

Telephone users in Illinois have a federal court to thank for looking forward in October to regain $20,700,000 through a rebate by the Illinois Bell Telephone Company.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 12—The personal responsibility of bank officials to their depositors for losses growing out of highly speculative transactions is etched more deeply into New York State law today by a decision of Supreme Court Justice Louis A. Valente directing judgments against 12 officers and directors of the defunct Bank of United States for amounts aggregating $28,473,653, lost through unsecured and improvident loans by that institution.

While the opinion was hailed in legal circles as setting forth matters that would have an important bearing on the liquidation of banks throughout the country in the future, the financial difficulties in which many of the 12 defendants in the case are involved made it appear highly problematical that the decision would result in the collection of large amounts of funds to aid the depositors of the Bank of United States.

Holding that the directors of a bank are "charged with the trust responsibility to see that the depositors' funds are safely and providently invested," Justice Valente, in the opinion, held that the responsibility extended not only to those who actively directed the making of speculative, unsecured and improvident loans, but also to "those who as directors supinely acquiesced in them or failed to inquire into nature of the loans."

Cites Duty of Bank Officials

He cited an opinion of the Court of Appeals on the duty of bank directors which holds that "no custom or practice can make a directorship a mere position of honor, void of responsibility, or cause a name to become a substitute for care and attention."

This paragraph of the opinion carried especial weight in view of testimony by some of the defendant directors on the witness stand during the six-weeks trial of the case that they had known little of the actual operations of the bank and had relied on the experience and statements of Bernard K. Marcus and Saul Singer, president and executive vice-president, respectively of the bank, who are now serving sentences in Sing Sing prison for misapplication of funds.

"The gross impropriety of such a practice of jeopardizing, by highly speculative transactions, the funds intrusted to the bank by depositors, is self-evident," the opinion says.

"The irony of it is that the very stockholders whom it was intended to benefit have lost their entire investment and have been subjected to liability as well.

"The statutory oath which a director of a financial institution is required to take binds him diligently and honestly to administer the affairs of the bank.

"The reason for the higher standard of diligence required by banking directors compared with that of other corporations is obvious.

"The disregard of all sound banking principles in the making of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

France Defaults Debt Installment Due United States

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 12—The French Government today formally decided to default on the war debt payment due the United States on June 15. The note informing the American Government of the Cabinet's decision is to be dispatched to Washington tonight.

"After a full exchange of opinions the Cabinet decided to maintain the stand taken in December, 1932," the official communiqué declared. France thus adheres to the policy of "postponing" any further war debt payment until a formal promise of radical revision of the existing debt settlement has been obtained, and perhaps even until the general conference asked by the Chamber of Deputies to liquidate all intergovernmental payments has been convened.

Apparently only M. Edouard Herriot opposed the course chosen by the French Cabinet, for the communiqué states: "M. Herriot declared he remains faithful to the ideas he has constantly defended as the best means of arriving at a settlement of the difficulties that have sprung up between the two nations."

All Soviets Are Proud to Be Workers

© Soviet Photo

Women Have Part In State Management

Left—This Mechanic Takes Pride in His Work. Top Right—Woman Judge Presides Over a Peoples Court. Bottom Right—Peasant Worker Wins an Airplane Trip for Excellence in Achievement.

N.E. Telephone Co. Presents Scheme To Help Workers

Announces Two Security Funds and Improved Insurance Scheme

As far as the employees of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company are concerned, the loan shark, the "gyp" insurance collector and disreputable installment sellers are definitely sidetracked.

A plan has just been launched by the Telephone Workers' Credit Union in conjunction with Telephone Workers' Coöperative Bank, the culmination of years of effort to set up a system of thrift for employees of the company and teach these men and women how to handle their finances intelligently, according to Mr. Charles F. Donahoe, thrift counselor in the employees' credit union.

Today the plan outlined covers three phases. First, to build up an emergency reserve fund. To handle this the telephone workers have their credit unions throughout New England with assets of more than $2,000,000. The plan calls for systematic savings on a weekly pay deduction basis. This fund will act as buffer between the worker and the emergency that may arise.

Improving Insurance

The second phase is to straighten out the insurance problems of the company's employees. And here, says Mr. Donahoe, is one of the most useless of the drains on the weekly pay envelope. Employees have listened to the propaganda of fear used by the type of insurance salesman who specializes in the type of weekly premium insurance in which the employee pays the highest rate for the poorest insurance protection. Gradually, the credit union has been able to weed out this type of policy and assist the employees in carrying a more economical and sound form.

The third phase of the plan calls for the setting up of a permanent savings fund. Through the workers' coöperative bank this is possible. Employees are encouraged to purchase shares. At the same time they are being encouraged to buy or build homes while property values are at a low ebb.

Meet Financial Needs

The importance of the whole plan, however, says Mr. Donahoe, lies in the fact that these coöperative systems of financing are now meeting practically all the workers' financial needs. And in doing so, Mr. Donahoe points out, it is eliminating the chances for the employee to get himself involved in bad investments and speculation.

Mr. Donahoe points to the record of the Telephone Workers' Credit Union as an example of what is possible in any industry. For when this credit union was formed in 1917 by 20 men who put in $1 each, a huge percentage of the workers of the company were in the hands of the loan sharks or involved in some other way.

From $20 to over $2,000,000 in 17 years, spectacular as it sounds, is not the real story of the credit union, says Mr. Donahoe. The real story is to be found among the workers who have learned the meaning of credit, who know how to meet the emergency, who are every day learning the lesson of thrift.

Red Cross Aids Salvador

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—The American Red Cross today contributed $10,000 for the relief of hurricane victims in the Central American republic of El Salvador. It was indicated that a contribution may be made to the Red Cross in Honduras if later reports indicate damage there was disastrous.

Youth Rides High in Soviet Saddle

State Relies on Them, but Even They Are Not Without Their Differences—Cleavage Between Pre-Revolution Generation and Present Is Sharp—Clash in Many Particulars

'Russia—Without Benefit of Censor'

Thirteenth of 18 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

After ten years as staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in Russia, Mr. Chamberlin has left Moscow to become the Monitor's chief correspondent in the Far East.*

The eternal conflict of viewpoint and psychology between the older and the younger generation in Russia, which found its highest artistic depiction in Turgenieff's famous novel, "Fathers and Sons," is more in evidence now than ever before. The spiritual clash is more natural and inevitable now, because a middle-aged, prerevolutionary generation and a young Soviet generation stand face-to-face, with loyalties, tastes and ideals that are often in sharp contrast.

Whether a Soviet citizen takes an optimistic or a pessimistic view of his own living conditions and his country's future often depends upon whether he is under or over 30. Of course, it would be a gross and exaggerated oversimplification to set down all the Russians over 30 as pessimists and all those under 30 as optimists. There would be plenty of exceptions in both camps.

Yet there is something distinctive in the outlook of most of the young people who have grown up entirely under the Soviet régime, singing Soviet songs, studying in Soviet schools, getting their training in the expansive Soviet youth organizations. For every adult Communist there are several young people enrolled in a Communist organization. While there are about 2,700,000 members and candidates—applicants for admission on probation—in the Communist Party there are about 4,500,000 Komsomols, members of the Union of Communist Youth, between the ages of 14 and 23; there are almost 6,000,000 Young Pioneers, a body which enlists children above the age of eight, and there are about 2,000,000 Octobrists, still younger children who are being formed in the Communist mold.

As the Soviet child graduates from the Young Pioneers into the Union of Communist Youth and passes from elementary school to a higher school or to work in a factory or office he, or she, is put through a most intensive propagandist training.

He is taught that his two highest duties are to build up Socialism in the Soviet Union and to help the workers of other countries, who are depicted as cruelly oppressed and looking forward eagerly to the hour of victorious revolution. Stories, pictures, cartoons, lectures hammer into his fresh impressionable mind the idea that religion is a fraud, conceived by capitalists for the sake of holding the workers in subjection. He is taught to look on the kulak, or the formerly well-to-do peasant who is opposed to col-

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Approval Is Given Tugwell for New Federal Position

Senate Committee Votes for Him as Undersecretary of Agriculture

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 12—By a vote of 16 to 2, the Senate Committee on Agriculture today recommended confirmation of Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell as Undersecretary of Agriculture and the Senate is considered certain to uphold the recommendation.

Just where this vote and the extraordinary scene that occurred yesterday, when Senators attempted to probe the alleged "Red" activities of the politely imperturbable young Columbia University professor, leave the political situation is now the subject of general discussion in the capital.

The Tugwell incident, combined with the fact that Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, newly-elected chairman of the Republican National Committee, was in Washington today and gave an interview to the press on the hopes of the rejuvenated party, roused curiosity over the political line-up. Many conservative Republican circles have shot their arrows against the New Deal through the target of Dr. Tugwell and it is a question how far the Old Guard will now go in denouncing the premier member of the so-called "brain trust" on the floor of the Senate.

Was Just a Comedy

In fairness to the Republicans it should be said that those who attacked Dr. Tugwell yesterday were all Democrats, while his most vocal defenders were the insurgent progressives who are nominally "Republicans," but who actually are a thorn in the side of the Old Guard and constitute a third party in all but name, with temporary allegiance now given to the Roosevelt Administration.

A great many serious people undoubtedly are concerned over the

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Winthrop 'Ready to Go Dry'; Movie Men Blame Fellows; Cities of State Get ERA Cash

The Boston Day

No need to wait years for repeal reactions. One of the smallest towns in the State, in point of area, Winthrop, already has evidenced a "marked revulsion of feeling." So much so that if things get any worse one selectman believes the town will go "bone dry" at the next election. And Winthrop sells only wines and beer.

The town has been dispensing these so-called light drinks, like many other Massachusetts cities and towns, under provisions of the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission. But the plan hasn't worked so well. Even wines and beer can produce drunkenness. Police have been busier than ever arresting drunks and straightening out alcoholic disturbances.

There were one-third more arrests for drunkenness so far this year in Winthrop than during any similar period under prohibition, the police report.

¶ ¶ ¶

Yesterday Winthrop officials appeared before the Beverage Commission at the State House to oppose attempts of unsuccessful license applicants to have local decisions reversed.

Repeal has been a failure as far as Winthrop is concerned, said Chairman Leonard C. Atkinson of the Board of Selectmen, following the commission hearing. Licensed places which haven't violated the law are on the "border line," he declared. If the state board grants licenses opposed by local officials, it was intimated, conditions thus aggravated will lead to a general stampede against the present law. More than 100 appeals over local license refusals are pending before the board.

In reply to Mr. William A. L. Bazeley, commission member, who asked, "What's the matter with the local authorities?" local authorities say, "We can't do it alone. Wasn't it state control that everybody fought for in the antiprohibition scramble?"

Commission members think local folks should enforce their own laws. Local folks point out that municipalities never, under or out of prohibition, have been able to enforce adequately any liquor law.

The case is seen as a test of the whole Massachusetts liquor system. Unless the perpetual conflict between state and local boards is cleared up, it is said, the whole State may rise in protest.

¶ ¶ ¶

No Degree Needed

College students will do most anything to earn summer spending money but tend bar. At least no Harvard University job-seeker yet has answered the call for "a well-mannered bartender to operate in a Cape Cod hotel this summer." The Harvard Employment Bureau says there always are a few more applicants than jobs on its books. It reports that Harvard students are always ready to "jerk" sodas or wash dishes. But drawing beer, sweeping up sawdust and polishing brass rails is another thing.

¶ ¶ ¶

Last night's Boston University Pops program at Symphony Hall was not dry—but the tables were. And so were the patrons, unless they visited repeal saloons elsewhere before arriving. Alcoholic drinks in the hall were barred, at the request of Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, Boston University president.

Movies

Who's to Blame?

Movie producers long have been blamed for the showing of improper pictures. Block-booking, a system by which producers force theater owners to take a lot of unwanted or second-rate pictures in order to get wanted or first-rate pictures, has been the universal "alibi" of attacked exhibitors.

Yesterday the Legislative Committee on Rules heard a group of

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Darrow Board Gives Surprise Report on NRA

Assails Johnson for His Arbitrary Exercise of Power—Lauds Ickes

Codes Are Attacked

All but Three, It Says, Foster Monopolies and Are Manipulated by Big Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 12—Hostility between the NRA and its official critic, the Darrow board, flamed anew today as the board's second report was hastily made public in advance of the official release date and before Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson had a chance to prepare a reply as he did when the first report came out.

Somewhat milder in its general indictment of the NRA than the first, this second attack nevertheless finds the recovery organization guilty of permitting or fostering monopolistic tendencies in 11 of the 14 codes covered, bitterly assails General Johnson personally for "arbitrary exercise of power," and by contrast commends Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, for his administration of the difficult oil code.

The only trace of the socialistic doctrines so noticeable in the first report, and particularly in a supplement, came today in the section of the report on the oil code which frankly denounced private ownership and exploitation of natural resources and by indirection suggested government ownership of the nation's subsoil liquid wealth as the only real solution to the oil program.

NRA Chief Assailed

What the report lacked in the vigor of its attack on the NRA was, however, amply provided for in its attack on the NRA's chief. The General was charged with responsibility for "sinister changes" in the retail codes and the President was informed that the "rule of the military dictator is totally unsuited to the genius, habits, traditions or psychology of the American people and wholly ineffectual in meeting the present national crisis."

The two codes which came under heaviest fire were those for the lumber and cement industries—industries incidentally which are vitally concerned with the President's housing and public works program. The board found extensive price fixing and other monopolistic tendencies damaging not only to the "little fellow," who was being rapidly driven out of existence, but also to the consumer and the public.

The full text of the second report was made public following an "unofficial" and somewhat mysterious "leak" last night. The only light on the incident—highly unusual in a city where advance information is carefully guarded and seldom gets out ahead of the proper time—is the annoyance the board evidenced when their first report was held up until General Johnson had time to write his reply and steal half of the publicity away from them.

Their Day in Court

Today, the board expressed surprise at what had happened, but no annoyance. They have their day in court without the General's reply to distract attention.

The NRA's formal answer will not be ready for some time—if at all. The General announced he would refer the second report to the various departmental heads concerned. In regard to the personal attack on himself, he briefly explained that probably over 50 per cent of all codes are unsatisfactory to the President when first presented and that in such cases he then makes suitable changes often without again consulting the industry involved. He said there was no secret about this procedure.

The report went to the President on Saturday signed by four of the remaining five members of the board. Mr. William O. Thompson, author of the extremely socialistic supplement which accompanied the first report, was the dissenter. Mr. John F. Sinclair, who refused to sign the first took no part in the continued proceedings although his resignation from the board has not been officially accepted. The board intends to continue its investigations until the end of June when a third and final report will be submitted.

Say Codes Influenced

Echoing the first report's general charge against monopolistic tendencies, this succeeding 'document carries this process a step farther and is characterized by the general charge that trade associations, composed of the big interests, have written the codes with an eye to their own advantage and then transformed themselves into the code authority to administer it, the result being that whereas the independent "little fellow" before had at least a legal status he now finds himself deprived of even the right to compete in the only methods he can.

A second new point developed is that seemingly harmless discount and quality provisions in a number of codes are extremely subtle devices whereby the big manufacturers are able to perpetuate and increase their monopoly control over the market. Also raised is the charge that production-control and customer-allocation provisions in some codes are disguised forms of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

New Deal History Written In Signing Air-Mail Bill; Congressional Slate Cleaner

Advance Made on Housing Measure and Labor Disputes Bill—Senate Passes Silver Act—President Plans Long Summer Odyssey to Hawaii

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 12—The President signed the long debated air-mail bill today and brought to a temporary conclusion one of the most extraordinary chapters in the history of the New Deal.

Signature of this bill, as well as the tariff bill tonight and concluding legislative action on other important measures, helps to clear the congressional slate. The housing bill and the Wagner trade disputes bill remain two highly important pieces of legislation on which the Administration insists, but both were advanced. The silver bill, only remaining "must" measure, was passed last night.

♦ ♦ ♦

Hornets in the Air Mail: First and last the Roosevelt Administration has probably in air mail more of a hornets' nest than anything else it has touched. It all began in the hearings of Senator Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama, long ago last winter; it was followed by the precipitate cancellation of all existing air mail contracts negotiated by the former Hoover Administration under former Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown, then dragged Col. Charles A. Lindbergh into the picture through his vigorous protests, followed with an extraordinary opera bouffe as heads of some of the air mail companies defied the Senate and refused to testify and now comes to a temporary halting place with the President's signature and a new bill.

However, Mr. Roosevelt does not regard the existing bill as permanent; and indeed, it is a makeshift affair which the Post Office Department declares should be supplemented by additional legislation at once. One provision allows companies to have only three air mail contracts even though they make very low bids on other routes and another allows only one primary route to a company.

The Post Office Department is well aware that air mail is now on a national basis, with private lines flying from coast to coast, and the split up of routes into small sections essentially uneconomic. Hence it wants the bidding extended. Republicans all along have gleefully pointed to defects in the hasty air-mail measure, which seem to be emphasized in part at the attempt at new legislation by the Post Office.

The new bill takes effect July 1. Now one year contracts are awarded by competitive bidding, and air mail rates are cut from 8 to 6 cents an ounce. Most important in the long run is the creation of a commission of five experts to draft a new national commercial aviation policy. The basic question is whether to subsidize or not to subsidize aviation. The Hoover Administration, to all effects, took the former course; the Roosevelt Administration is backing away from that policy. Eventually the views of the experts may prevail.

♦ ♦ ♦

Silver: At long last the Senate's silver bloc has had its way, or at least part of its way—and new silver legislation is ready for the President's signature. The bill finally passed the Senate late yesterday after previously having been approved by the House.

Action removes one of the many obstacles to prompt adjournment while at the same time promising that for some time at least the country will have a little relief from the constant clamor for silver laws which the Senate bloc has been raising since the opening of the session.

The final vote was 54 in favor to 25 against. Forty-six Democrats were joined by seven western Republicans and the one Farmer-Labor member to pass the bill. Six Democrats and 19 Republicans voted against.

Primarily, the bill gives the President permisive power to nationalize silver as gold has already been nationalized. But it leaves the time for this action to his discretion.

Specifically it sets as national policy the increase of silver stocks until they equal one-fourth of the metallic reserves, authorizes the purchase of silver; authorizes issuance of silver certificates; authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to regulate or prohibit commerce in silver; confers power to nationalize silver, and fixes tax of 50 per cent on all profits from silver sales.

♦ ♦ ♦

Housing: Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the House Banking Committee, has the reputation of having introduced some of the most remarkable financial legislation that ever came into Congress. His bills are almost invariably opposed in the Senate by Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia.

Mr. Stegall has favored inflationary proposals, trust-busting proposals and once sponsored a measure making it mandatory on the Federal Reserve Board to keep the cost of living index at a stationary level, without however prescribing how it should be done. Now he is on the brink of a new clash with the Administration, this time over the momentous matter of housing, just taken up by the lower chamber.

The original housing measure was drastically redrafted in Mr. Steagall's committee so that Representative John J. O'Connor (D.) New York, charged it no longer had Administration support. Mr. Steagall, however, took the opposite view and contended that elimination from the original bill of the National Mortgage Association plan and a provision for low-cost housing did not run counter to Roosevelt policies.

The prospect is that the Senate will pass the Administration measure as originally asked and that the House, as usual, will give way to the Senate when the matter comes to conference.

♦ ♦ ♦

Farm Regimentation: A new move in the direction of making voluntary crop curtailment programs compulsory through imposition of federal taxes was taken as the Senate Committee on Agriculture reported out a House bill to extend features of the Bankhead cotton control plan to the tobacco producing industry. Up to now only the big cotton crop has been subjected to the compulsory feature.

The new measure provides that when the Secretary of Agriculture decides that two-thirds of the producers of any type of tobacco favor the tax control plan he may proclaim such a tax on 60 days' notice prior to the crop year. Thereafter all tobacco marketed in excess of the amount authorized would be subject to a one-third tax as a minimum. This tax may be reduced to 25 per cent. It is quite obvious that such a tax is prohibitive and that the effect of it would be to enforce crop restriction by government order.

In fairness to the Administration it must be said that it did not favor the original Bankhead cotton control measure but was finally won over to it on the belief that 90 per cent of the cotton farmers wanted it. In the same way, the next step in compulsory crop control is not being advocated by the Administration so much as by the planters themselves. The new tax is limited to one year.

♦ ♦ ♦

Presidential Wanderings: This summer's Odyssey of the President will begin as soon as Congress adjourns and he hopes to leave on June 19. Mr. Roosevelt will first go to New Haven, where he will receive an honorary degree from Yale University—his only one this season. He regarded it as particularly fitting that a Harvard man with such close affiliations with his Alma Mater should accept a Yale degree.

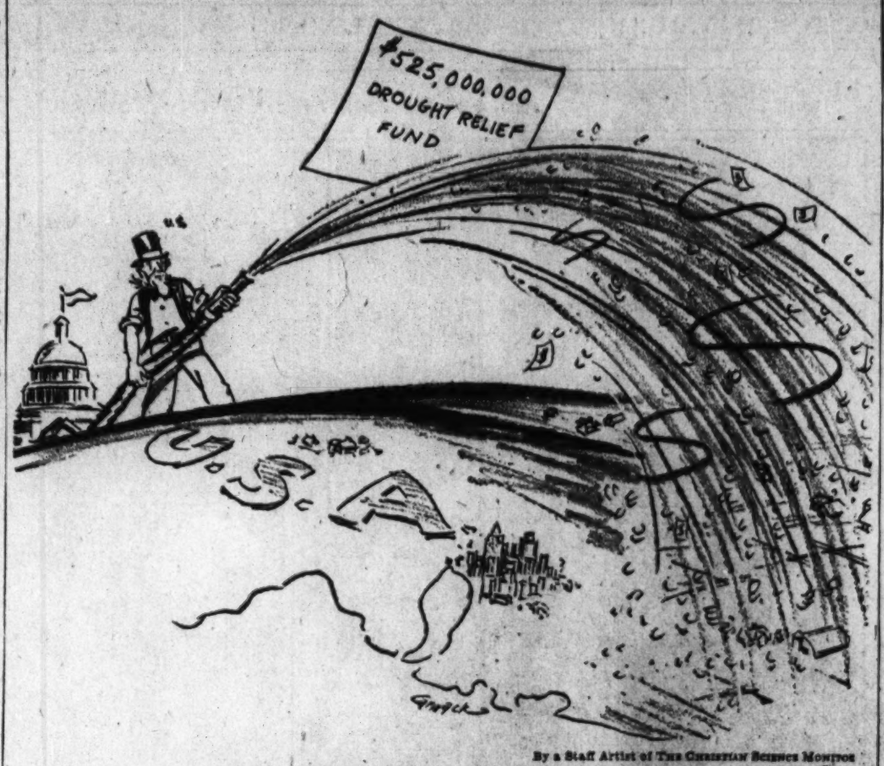
And New London is close by! There the President will watch the Yale-Harvard boat races, in which Franklin Jr. rows as a member of the Harvard freshman crew. Mr. Roosevelt is reluctant to miss this event, Congress or no Congress.

Thereafter, if Washington duties are cleaned up and no national crisis seems imminent the President will board the new 10,000-ton cruiser Houston at New York, accompanied by his sons Franklin and John, for a long summer voyage. The trip will take him first to Puerto Rico for an inspection tour. The island dependency has been worked up about the visit for months, and rivalry between ports to receive him is torrid.

Then he darts across to the Virgin Islands—whose problems the President is studying this week in Washington with Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. From the West Indies the Houston will make for the Panama Canal and once in the Pacific will head straight for Honolulu. In the Atlantic, the cruiser will be accompanied by two destroyers, the Williamson and the Zane. On the run to Hawaii it will be convoyed by the new San Francisco, a recently launched cruiser.

Turning homeward, the Houston will sail for north Pacific ports, making either Seattle, Wash., or Portland, Ore. The President will return East by train, stopping in Montana and at Green Bay, Wis., for public speeches and may be detained elsewhere by importunate local groups.

A Helpful Shower



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Plea to Unify Police

Governor Ely's defense of the police unification bill in a vigorous personal appeal to the Legislature last week has created a wake in which much of the desired police reforms may be salvaged. This was apparent today as the Joint Judiciary Committee heard proponents of the bill argue with renewed optimism for the salient objectives of a central police council to coördinate local forces and for a central training school to teach policemen the spirit and methods of coöperation.

♦ ♦ ♦

Proponents of the bill, consisting mainly of Public Safety Commissioner Needham, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, Colonel Keville of the Public Safety Committee and Police Chief Bullock of Arlington took the sensible attitude that every inch added to the stature of police efficiency is of value. They consequently praised the present committee bill, which provides for a central state council with merely recommendatory powers in the direction of coördinating local forces. They nevertheless have not abandoned hope that the proposed council might be invested with power to "command" this coördination. To this end Colonel Keville offered an amendment to the present bill.

♦ ♦ ♦

In gentle tones, Dr. Lowell injected into the somewhat turbulent and raucous committee room the calm of historical perspective and cultured conciliation. He told the committee that better locomotion had given the bandit, who focuses today on banks and industrial pay rolls, an advantage over the police, an advantage that can be countervailed only by coördination.

He said the bandit in England years ago in his highway attacks perfected the speed of his attack and escape far ahead of the British police. He explained that it took the Britisher 50 years to catch up with him, and he urged that Massachusetts give the modern bandit no such lease on life, least Bay State business men move where their pay rolls will be safer.

Curley, Maker of News

Seated in his office at 11 Beacon Street today, Mr. James M. Curley was again the center of an attentive fringe of newshawks, as he had been daily in City Hall as Mayor of Boston. Mr. Curley knows the value of a good press and the press knows the value of Mr. Curley, ever a ready source of news when he is seeking political office.

♦ ♦ ♦

The former Mayor emanated optimism today over his candidacy at the Worcester pre-primary convention Thursday. He told reporters that he had conducted a survey of delegates which assured him indorsement on an early ballot at the convention. Already his political resourcefulness is making capital of the Ely-Walsh-Maynard "Stop Curley" movement.

Tonight he will talk over the radio on this subject. He declares he is receiving the pledge of support from young Democrats, who have become alienated from the party leaders because of these alleged efforts to dictate convention decisions.

Political wiseacres are flabbergasted at the rapid ascension of the Curley star. They were not ready to concede more than a murky glow at the convention, while admitting its brilliance at the September primaries. Now this is all changed. The adroit campaigner has them guessing. Additional strength seems to adhere to Curley's candidacy because of the dubiousness of Ely, Walsh and Maynard achieving an agreement among the various candidates to freeze out Curley.

Appearances are today that most of the candidates will go their own independent way until the bitter end, with some prognosticators predicting as many as 17 ballots. What will happen after hours of deadlock is anyone's guess, but it seems fairly likely that there will be no pre-convention agreement.

Wanted: Big Stick

Whatever Governor Ely may think of the NRA, it is a certainty he envies President Roosevelt's control over Congress. Whereas Congress this session has turned the President down on only two of his major recommendations, the Massachusetts Legislature has already rejected more than two-thirds of the 17 or so recommendations contained in Governor Ely's annual address. It has punctured all his proposed court and jury reforms, his recommended banking legislation and is on its way to make a scarecrow of the once meaty police measures urged by the chief executive. Only once has Governor Ely presumed to make a noise like a father and that was the occasion when he came into the House and used the rod in behalf of his cherished relief reforms. But apparently neither using nor sparing the rod will make the Legislature more obedient to the Governor's program.

♦ ♦ ♦

Bouquets and Wasps

When the cows are knee deep in clover in the Massachusetts meadows, the legislators will for the most part be very deep in oratory. Nearly time to go a-stumping, to woo the voters with eloquent spread-eagle speeches and unleash the wasps of criticism against the opposition. Today only

Winthrop 'Ready to Go Dry'; Movie Men Blame Fellows; Cities of State Get ERA Cash

(Continued from Page 1)

exhibitors turn the onus for immoral exhibitions back on their fellow tradesmen. They were on Beacon Hill to oppose a resolve which would create a commission to study the so-called block-booking system with a view to preventing improper movies from being shown.

Nothing in the contract signed by producer and exhibitor forces the latter to show any film he doesn't want to show, it was brought out. If he does show immoral pictures it's his own fault and not necessarily the producer's, protesters declared.

Other exhibitors still insist, though, that if they didn't show all the pictures contracted for they would lose money. They swing the responsibility back to Hollywood.

Recovery

Tax-Rate Anchors

Massachusetts city and town officials ran to open treasury doors today. Smiling broadly they waited to receive new FERA allotments which will keep next year's tax bills down within reach of pocketbooks. These tax-rate anchors soon to be doled out total $3,396,290 and are to be used for third-quarter public welfare expenditures. They represent one-third the difference between these costs for the same quarterly periods of 1929 and 1932.

The money comes as a result of a recent trip to Washington. Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, State Emergency Finance Board chairman, couldn't get state officials to act. At the national capital they were heard, Mr. Bartlett says, and proof is on the way.

Boston will get about $1,000,000 while other cities and towns will profit in about the same proportion as they did for the last quarter.

Anti-Nazi

Two By Two

Yesterday at noon two men, mild-mannered but purposeful, marched up and down in front of a building on State Street. Inside was the office of Baron Kurt von Tippelskirsch, German consul. In the hands of the peaceful marchers were banners urging the freedom of one Ernst Thaelmann, labor leader held in jail in Germany by Nazi authorities.

Alert police ordered the marchers to move on. The marchers did not budge. Then down came the placards and the police escorted the marchers to jail, accused them of "sauntering and loitering."

Today the scene was reänacted, with reënforcements. Two more marchers, this time on man, one girl, flaunted new placards at high noon in front of Baron von Tippelskirch's office. Waiting police again issued a warning, again pounced on the "saunterers and loiterers." Two more marchers joined their comrades in jail. All were scheduled for trial in the municipal court late today.

♦ ♦ ♦

But the police and courts will have their hands full. Tomorrow, according to Mr. Donald Burke, secretary of the local unit of the International Labor Defense, two more placard carriers, a third "line of defense," will be on hand at hand at noon in front of the Consulate. "And we will continue in this protest," Mr. Burke says, "as long as the army lasts."

The issue, ostensibly a protest against imprisonment of the German labor leader, has resolved into one concerning the constitutional right to picket. And Boston's troubles are but part of a national program. Other major cities are witnessing the same marching in front of German consulates.

City Affairs

A Million Too Much

Councilor Clement A. Norton, caustic critic of Mayor Mansfield, today charged that the Mayor failed to clip a million dollars from the budget when he had the opportunity. Before going to the final meeting of the Committee on Appropriations considering the budget, Mr. Norton said he would move in the special city council meeting tomorrow that the budget be sent back to the Mayor to have the million dollars clipped off.

♦ ♦ ♦

No Volunteers

No one volunteered, so Mayor Mansfield has abandoned his attempt to entice from city employees acceptance of a two-week payless furlough. Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox so announced before the appropriation committee today. Later Mr. Mansfield verified it. Other payless furloughs now in effect, ranging from one to 10 weeks, will remain in operation, however.

Strikes

The Last Move

Mr. Patsy Colella, shoe manufacturer, is going to move his machinery back to Lynn. Last week he couldn't agree with officials of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, had his equipment carted from Lynn over to Beverly, prepared to start business there. Lynn workers smoldered for a time under his refusal to negotiate except on the basis of forming a company union.

Yesterday a Lynn citizens' committee called a mass meeting, invited Mr. Colella and his former workers. Union officials were asked, however, to let worker and employer settle their problem undisturbed. The union leaders got out. Then the 350 workers decided to accept the company union plan. Citizens' committee members promised to pay for the moving of the shoe plant back to Lynn. The new shoe union, the same which brought about the recent strike in Haverhill and other shoe centers, thus loses out. Mr. Colella gets back his workers, the workers get back their work.

Miscellaneous

Strong Cheese

In Somerville they don't bore the holes in cheeses, as some weary cheese factory employees have explained to curious but credulous visitors. They blow them out with bombs! At least that's the story a counterfeiting suspect told a federal officer. At least that's what the federal officer told United States Commissioner Edwin C. Jenney today.

Joseph Pimentel, employed as a butter and cheese maker at a Somerville plant, was arrested for an attempt to pass a counterfeit bill. Explaining the presence of two bombs and four loaded revolvers found in the plant, Pimentel insisted that Vincent Bruzzese, his employer, used the bombs "merely to blow holes in the Swiss cheese." The revolver bullets, he said, were used "to decorate the edges."

Pimentel is one of six men arrested on counterfeiting charges. All of the prisoners are said to work in the well-armed cheese factory.

'Talking Library' Brings Classics To Blind by Phonographic Device

Chapters from de Maupassant, or scenes from Shakespeare, or stories from P. G. Wodehouse, for even the amiable Jeeves is included, may now be dipped into by the blind who have not mastered the reading of Braille.

Federal appropriation has been made for the publication and free circulation to the blind of the new Talking Book, the most recent development in phonograph records, which consist of unabridged volumes of fiction and poetry, both classic and modern. The four Gospels and the Psalms; "The Brushwood Boy," "As the Earth Turns," "The Merchant of Venice," "Diary of a Provincial Lady," are among the nine titles just ordered by the United States Government for the 24 branch libraries for the blind, where the records will be lent both directly and through the mail.

"In my opinion," says Mr. Robert B. Irwin, executive director of the American Foundation for the Blind, Inc., "this is the greatest thing of its kind since Braille invented his type. It is not a substitute for Braille. The rapid Braille reader will still prefer to read his own books, but only about a quarter of the blind people read Braille well enough to enjoy books, and the other three-quarters will welcome the Talking Book." A whole novel can be run off in about 15 records. The readings have been made by experts in the sound laboratories in New York. New England readers will receive the books through the library at the Perkins Institution and the Massachusetts School for the Blind in Watertown. Congress recently passed a bill covering free mailing privileges from library to readers and return.

While the Government bears the cost of the Talking Books, the reading machines, which are plug-in type portable phonographs with radio connections, are not provided for by federal funds. Mr. Irwin is now in Boston negotiating with workers for the blind in New England, for the purchase of these machines for the readers.

Through the assistance of the Carnegie Foundation and a few wealthy friends it has been made possible to offer the machines at cost, from $35 to $40 each. The switching of a dial instantly shuts off "As You Like It" or "Very Good Jeeves," and tunes in on a program of broadcasting stations. The American Foundation hopes to get 5000 of the machines into the hands of blind people within the next few months.

New Bank Book Issued But Court Ordered It

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 12 (AP)—Having mistakenly burned her bank book showing deposits of $13,648 in a Pawtucket savings bank, Mrs. Margaret T. Connors, of Central Falls, was obliged to appear in Superior Court here yesterday to offer proof of ownership before she could get a new bank book.

Presiding Justice Baker gave a decision in her favor for the full amount.

Democrats Elect Chairman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—By a vote of 171 to 163, Representative Ben T. Leppard, Greenville attorney, was elected South Carolina Democratic chairman on the second ballot, succeeding Mr. Claud N. Sapp of Columbia, who has held the office since 1930.

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'Socialist' Side of Revolution Stressed in Efforts of Reich To Inculcate 'New Philosophy'

Chief of Staff of the 'Sturm-Abteilung' Explains Need of Storm Troopers Is to Further Will and Ideals of the Current Régime, and Must Continue

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Why does Germany still need storm troopers, when the National Socialists have absolute control of the state, is a question asked by many outside the Third Reich, and which Reichsminister Ernst Roehm chief of staff of the S. A. (Sturm-Abteilung or "storm detachment") recently answered before the diplomatic corps and foreign press here in Berlin.

"The Army of the Reich," he explained, "is the country's instrument of external defense. The S. A. is the instrument for furthering internally the will and ideas of the National Socialist revolution. They are, therefore, two different means for accomplishing two different tasks."

Through that revolution "many and some of the highest values which are sacred and inviolate to democracy were done away with in the new Germany; the supremacy—even beyond criticism—of the intellect, the inviolable rights of the individual, the unconditional equality of everyone who is made in the mold of humanity, the worship of the will of the majority, of success, and of numbers.

"Instead of such a series of values, Germans are to be brought to think in terms of a "new philosophy of life," for that is what the revolution really is: a process of education "which will not be finished until the last member of the German nation has come to support and confess National Socialism in his thoughts and deeds." Often enough, Reichsminister Roehm declared, "people do not take the trouble to see the high idealistic aims of National Socialism, but persist in gazing at some accompanying phenomenon of the political upheaval and regard that as the German revolution. It is for such ill-intentioned people that the concentration camps exist."

"We have not brought about a nationalist, but a National-Socialist revolution, and we lay special emphasis on the word 'Socialist,' " he added, and reactionary elements which desired to work with them, had to learn how to incorporate their nationalism with socialism, and apply these joint ideas.

"There are still men in official positions, today, who have not the least idea of the spirit of the National-Socialist revolution. We shall ruthlessly get rid of them, however, if they dare to put their reactionary ideas into practice."

Reichsminister Roehm's definition of the soldier, in one part of his speech sounds very like that which most would apply to the good citizen. "The peasant toiling on the soil, the soldier at sea, the miner under the earth, and the factory-hand at his work-bench . . . all can be soldiers . . . if they regard the place to which . . . they are called . . . not only as their profession but as their calling, not only as their place of work but as a task and a duty. . . . To be a soldier is a state of mind—is idealism."

Only the decision to join the S. A. is voluntary, Captain Roehm explained. Immediately he dons the brown shirt the recruit submits himself unreservedly to the laws of the S. A. These are, "Obedience to death to the first leader—Adolf Hitler; life and possessions, all for Germany"!

Adolf Hitler, he further added, had declared repeatedly to the world that the new Germany needed long years of peace for the gigantic work of reconstruction ahead; "but no one should think for a moment that they could obstruct Germany's future with impunity. The existence of the S. A. would make any future illegal attack on the new Germany such a risk that any aggressor would have to think seriously whether the possible gains would be worth the risk."

"The National-Socialist revolution in Germany," he concluded, "is the dawn of a new philosophy. The racial nature of its central problem, the national community proves that the new German idealistic nationalism has no thoughts of making conquests, but rather turns its energies inwards. Every addition of non-German citizens would mean a weakening of the German racial kernel, and would thus be no political gain. The S. A. are the champions of this revolution. Their brown shirts . . . have become, and will remain the German national dress."

Better Forecasting Prepares for Airlines From U. S. to Hawaii

PASADENA, Calif., June 12 (AP)—Predictions that commercial air lines soon will be in operation between the United States and Hawaii and possibly Australia and the Philippines were before the conference of weather men at the California Institute of Technology here today.

Mr. W. H. Clover, chief weather man for Transcontinental Western Air of Kansas City, prophesied scheduled flights between the mainland and Hawaii would begin within six months and that service eventually would be extended to the Antipodes and the Far East. He did not elaborate on this statement.

Dr. Willis R. Gregg, new chief of the United States Weather Bureau, referred indirectly to the possibility of such transoceanic airplane service, asserting that achievement of a regular airplane schedule between California and Hawaii requires immediate unification of weather forecasting systems over the entire Northern Hemisphere.

Commenting on the sweeping changes in organization and forecasting technique recommended by President Roosevelt's science advisory board committee, Dr. Gregg expressed the opinion that five years probably will elapse before the new air mass analysis system of forecasting is put into effect through the nation.

Initial steps toward adoption will be taken, however, on July 1, he said, when the Weather Bureau will begin to receive reports from ships in an international code that provides 10 times the present data on weather at sea.

New York Senator Resigns Under Fire

MALONE, N. Y., June 12 (AP)—Mr. Warren T. Thayer, veteran Republican member of the state Senate, under fire on account of his relations with a public utility corporation, resigned his seat yesterday. A special session of the Senate had been summoned to pass upon his case.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate recently conducted an investigation of Mr. Thayer's relations with the Associated Gas and Electric Corporation after correspondence between Mr. Thayer and company officials had been made public at a hearing before the Federal Trade Commission in Washington.

In one letter, addressed to Mr. S. J. Magee, vice-president of Associated Gas and Electric, Mr. Thayer wrote: "I hope my work during the past session was satisfactory to your company, not so much for the legislation enacted, but from the fact of the many detrimental bills we were able to kill in my committee." For several years Mr. Thayer was chairman of the senate committee on public service.

New York to Rome—by Hops

Both Photos-Wide World

Lieut. Cesare Sabelli (left) and Capt. George Pond
The New York-to-Rome Plane, Leonardo da Vinci, as It Took Off From New York

Rome Fliers Plan To Fly Back to U. S.

ROME, June 12 (AP)—Capt. George Pond and Lieut. Cesare Sabelli brought down their monoplane, the Leonardo Da Vinci, at Littorio Airfield last night, completing a flight which they started at New York on May 14.

The fliers, who had been delayed in England after they were forced down by motor trouble on the west coast of Ireland, were given an enthusiastic reception by representatives of the Air Ministry and of the American Ambassador. The Fascist youth organization put on a torch-light parade for the fliers.

Captain Pond said the motor of the airplane will either be repaired or may be changed entirely and that in the latter case it is possible that a non-stop flight from Rome to New York will be attempted.

TVA Using 3400 Workmen In Muscle Shoals District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Ala.—The pay roll of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the Muscle Shoals district includes 3400 workmen at a total of $35,000 a month, it is announced.

Employment and pay roll will be increased gradually with construction of the fertilizer plant at Nitrate Plant No. 2, and several hundred additional workmen will be added to construction and land clearing forces at Wheeler Dam in the near future.

Short-Wave Radio Offered to Public At Lower Prices

Thrill of 'Getting Europe' Induces Purchase, Producers Say

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 12—"Getting Europe," the thrill in home radio in the United States, is being brought within public reach by the new all-wave sets designed to sell for $50 to $60, reported Mr. Arthur T. Murray of Springfield, Mass., at a meeting of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, in session here.

Owners of expensive all-wave sets in recent months have rediscovered the fun of getting "distance," and now with lower prices promised, it appears that the rank and file of radio listeners may enjoy tuning for such far-off stations as GSG, Daventry, Eng.; EAQ, Madrid, or perhaps VK3ME, Melbourne, the manufacturers say.

During the last 12 months much progress has been made in improving sets capable of reaching foreign stations and in bringing their cost down to a point comparable with any good radio, Mr. Murray said. He, with other leaders in the association, believes that the industry is going to find an important new market in replacing the older types of set which do service now in most homes.

Replacement, it is explained, has not been very great in recent years. Modern sets give excellent wear but old models satisfy most people as long as they work, the manufacturers find, even though these same people, when it comes to automobiles, yearn for late designs. The new development in the short wave field is therefore hailed as the bright hope of the industry. If only people come to see that a set that doesn't give them Lisbon, Morocco, and Khabarovsk, Russia, is very much behind the times, then there is business a-plenty for radio manufacturers.

Technical improvements which have already been made in short-wave receiving sets make the reception of overseas music broadcasts really enjoyable said Mr. Leslie F. Muter, treasurer of the association. With a log of the principal foreign stations giving wave length and time of broadcasts, "fishing" for foreign signals and music now offers enough rewards to make the pursuit fascinating, he declared.

Indians Believe 'Great Spirit' Made Earth by Thought Alone

Shoshones' Religion Preaches Brotherly Love, Chief Tells Pocatello Church Audience; Boys and Girls From Agency Entertained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POCATELLO, Idaho—"The Great Spirit made this earth, not with his hands but by his thought," is the concept of the Indian, as expressed by Chief John Ballard of the Shoshones, in his address on "The Religion of the Indian."

Chief Ballard spoke through an interpreter to a large audience from the pulpit of the Congregational Church at a special service arranged through the coöperation of the Rev. Frank E. Carlson and Supt. F. A. Gross of the Fort Hall Indian Agency, to express the mutual good will of the Indians and their white friends. This was the third occasion of the kind to be held in this church.

Over 100 bright-eyed girls and boys from the boarding school at Fort Hall and probably an equal number of adult Indians of the Bannocks and Shoshones, were guests of the congregation, together with many Pocatello citizens. Special musical selections were furnished by an All-Indian orchestra, with Mrs. Cecelia Cosgrove Easchief in a solo number.

"The Indian's religion teaches that since the One God, the Great Spirit, made all, all men are brothers and should live as brothers," the chief continued. He also briefly voiced the poignant regret of his race for loss of freedom and his present impoverished condition, but expressed much gratitude for the educational advantages now given, stating that he wished the highest education for his children, although some of them do not yet enjoy the change from the bow to the book.

"The Indian feels his position; it hurts him just as it would hurt you if you were here on this platform in your bare feet and I should tramp on your feet with my heavy shoes. But because he is an Indian he will not complain. I try to live as you live and to be like you. I enjoy and appreciate your conversation, your friendship."

The Rev. Mr. Carlson thanked Chief Ballard and Interpreter Walter Eagle for their message, and briefly compared the universal quest, the yearning of all peoples for God to the building of roads by different groups from all sides of the top of a mountain—the nearer the top the nearer the roads come together—and mentioned the good life as the common way to the development of spiritual perceptions.

The Fort Hall Agency is located only 12 miles north of Pocatello. As merry a bunch of youngsters as ever went straw-riding or bob-sledding waved their good-byes from the great trucks which carried home the junior ambassadors of good will, while their elders followed more sedately in private automobiles.

Quake in Argentina

SAN PACHIO, Arg., June 12 (AP)—Virtually every building in this town of 3000 population was damaged by a series of 50 or more earthquake shocks Sunday, and early yesterday. A large part of the population was rendered homeless, and a number of persons were injured by falling bricks and stones as they fled from their homes after the first shocks. Troops from Rio Cuarto were rushed here to carry on relief work.

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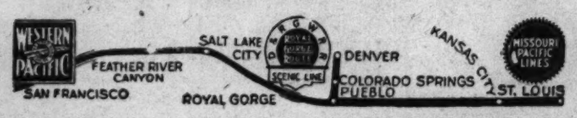

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Courts Found to Stress Trend To Come to the People's Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

the speculative, unsecured and improvident loans resulted in huge losses for which not only those who actively directed the making of such loans are responsible, but also those who are directors supinely acquiesced in them or failed to inquire into the character of the loans. Every vestige of possible defense based upon an honest mistake of judgment is destroyed by the fact that the loans which resulted in the losses were made in violation of the banking laws."

The judgments were against Mr. Marcus, Mr. Singer, Mr. Joseph C. Brownstone, Mr. John F. Gilchrist, Mr. Jacob L. Hoffman, Mr. Rueben Sadowsky, Mr. George C. Van Tuyl Jr., one-time superintendent of banks; Mr. Israel H. Rosenthal, Mr. William Fischman, Mr. Harry H. Revman, Mr. Morris H. Weinberg and Mr. Morris White.

Chicago Court Cuts Grip of Loan Sharks On Small Wage Earners

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 12—A large number of Chicago wage earners were freed from some $50,000 of illegal debts yesterday when 12 money lenders pleaded guilty to charges of violating the state Small Loan Act and surrendered notes for this amount to the state's attorney's office.

The offenders were each fined $100 plus $50 in costs, while the outcome of the case was hailed as a great victory for the state. Mr. Thomas J. Courtney, State's Attorney for Cook County, has led an aggressive campaign against loan sharks.

It was brought out that if the notes had not been surrendered they would have continued to represent $50,000 collectible assets to the defendants, so that, in effect, they were fined that amount in addition to the individual fines totaling $150 each. This $50,000 sum represented accumulated interest which had been charged at rates higher than the law provides.

The defendants were Albert B. Way and James Miller, of Neal & Co.; Frederick Mattko and Earl Gronert of Gardner & Co.; Herman Hoeflech and William Cutcliffe of Walker & Co.; Harry G. Leonard and Raymond Ashbacher of Leonard & Co.; Norman F. Hoeshel and F. J. Asker of Daniels & Co.; George Payne and Fergus Wallen of the Burnside Finance Company.

Citizens of Illinois Are to Collect Refund On Telephone Rates

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 12—Thousands of local telephone users have something to look forward to next October when the Illinois Bell Telephone Company starts paying them for a change. The company has a total of $20,700,000 to pay its subscribers for overcharges made during the past 10 years and, according to a plan approved by the Federal Court here yesterday, refunds are to begin Oct. 1 and be completed by the following June 1. Most of the refunds will range from $25 to $100, although 14,000 of the total number of 1,181,500 individual checks, it is estimated, will exceed that amount.

Four classes of telephone users will benefit from the refund—one- and two-party coin box business phone subscribers and two-and four-party coin box residence subscribers.

The legal battle to gain these refunds for the subscribers, one in which the City of Chicago itself has been vitally interested, has been going on for a decade, ever since a reduction of 15 per cent in the charges was ordered by the Illinois Commerce Commission. The case dragged out until it finally went to the United States Supreme Court, whose decision was unfavorable to the telephone company.

The gigantic task before the telephone company is indicated by the fact that over 45,000,000 vouchers have piled up awaiting the final decision and will have to be gone over in compiling the detailed refund figures. Some 400 accountants will be occupied in the work.

Canada Investigates High Eaton Salaries

OTTAWA, June 12 (AP)—Forty ranking executives including officers and directors of the T. Eaton Company Limited received salaries and bonuses totaling $1,357,300 last year, an average of $33,900, the parliamentary mass buying committee was told yesterday by its investigating auditor, Mr. W. L. Gordon, Toronto. The average in 1929, the peak year for the vast retail and mail order house, was $54,800.

All day long the committee heard evidence of the growth and expansion of the Eaton organization which started in 1869 when Timothy Eaton opened a small store in Toronto, and now covers the Dominion from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains.

Chairman H. H. Stevens announced the committee would investigate salaries and bonuses paid Eaton executives, the figures to remain private. During the last nine years, the Eaton organization has paid dividends aggregating $4,730,000, an average of $525,555 a year. The estate of Sir John Eaton, son of the founder, received 88.90 per cent of the dividends.

High Sidewalk

A skyscraper in New York City is to have a "sidewalk" cafe on a terrace 21 stories above the street.

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Here Baghdad's Proud Rival Once Stood

Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

This Was Rayy, City of the Medes and Persians

Top—Soundings Being Made by the Joint Expedition to Persia of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Mrs. William Boyce Thompson Foundation of the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania. Bottom—Looking Toward the Moldering Wall of the Citadel Whose Walls Echoed the Marching Feet of the Armies of Darius and Alexander the Great.

Archæologists Spade Back History To Find City Conquerors Ruined

The clink of spades and picks is sounding on one of the historic crossroads of the world. Treasures are turning up to the light after lying in their hiding places in the ruins of the city that was destroyed over 600 years ago. And 600 years ago is but yesterday in the history of this mountainous city whose foundations were laid when "ancient history" was but in the making.

The joint expedition of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Mrs. William Boyce Thompson Foundation of the University of Pennsylvania Museum has started their work of excavation on the city of ancient Rhages or Rayy. And already some of the vast possibilities that have beckoned the excavators begin to appear.

In the ruins of that city that figured in Old Testament history, one of the capitals of the Medes and Persians, that shook beneath the conquering phalanxes of Alexander, have been unearthed some of the traces of the many people who lived there when these ruins were buildings erect in grandeur and beauty.

A hoard of 107 gold coins, minted by the Seljuk rulers of Iraq as late as 1150 a. m. have been found. And in the clink of the coins the excavators hear again the earth-shaking thunder of the pillaging armies of Ghengis Khan. For this hoard was buried by some fearful citizen who heard in the rocky passes the thunder of the approaching Mongols. And that hoard lies on the surface of the ruins that go down as history goes back through the whole sweep of races and nations.

But, of greater importance to these men who seek records of true Persian culture, rare in the museums of the world, is the reported find of a gypsum plaque of Sassanian type but Islamic origin, picturing a duck struck by a falcon. For it was during the Seljuk and Mongol domination that the famous Rhages ceramics were produced. And it is samples of this pottery that the excavators hope to find.

The joint expedition has a grant from the Persian Government allowing them the right to investigate not only the ruins of the walled city but also the entire valley of Shad Abdul Azim.

In this valley lie the buried records of the stupendous sweep of history that has swept over this crossroads on the caravan routes between East and West. Here the conquering Alexander paused to rest his army for five days before his final pursuit of the ill-fated Darius. It has known the glory of the Persians and the Medes, and still greater glory as the seat of the Zoroastrian hierarchy and as a great center of Islam.

For centuries all this has lain beneath the dust and rubble of vanished days. Today as the clink of spades and picks sounds in the mountains that border the southern shore of the Caspian Sea, the centuries are being scaled away that the world may have some authentic mementos of the city that once rivaled Baghdad, that was old when some of the books of the Old Testament were written.

Theaters

"Iolanthe"

S. M. Chartock's Gilbert and Sullivan company opened the final week of its engagement at the Shubert Theater last night with "Iolanthe." The story of Strephon, half man and half fairy, who by the aid of his mother and the Queen of the Fairies, enters Parliament and controls both houses, throwing those legislative halls (especially the House of Peers) into general confusion, is in the usual Gilbertian vein of satiric fantasy. And Sullivan's music, now mockingly humorous, now sad and plaintive, always full of flowing melody, is even more luxuriant than usual.

Last night's production was of the high standard which this company has taught us to expect. Notable was the work of the splendidly trained chorus and the skilled handling of the Lord Chancellor by Mr. Frank Moulan. When he sang "The night is too long and so is my song," the audience immediately called for an encore. Among the outstanding numbers of the evening were "I Says to Myself, Says I," by Mr. Moulan; "Fa La La," by Mr. Herbert Waterous as the ponderous Private Willis; "Queen Bess's Glorious Days," by Mr. John Eaton, and Miss Vera Ross's "Oh Foolish Fay." The work of the entire company was thoroughly pleasing both vocally and histrionically.

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Laborer in Paper Mill Asks Newsprint Tariff

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—The protest of a laborer in a Maine paper mill was relayed to President Roosevelt yesterday in a plea from Representative E. C. Moran (D.) of Maine, for a tariff on Canadian newsprint.

Mr. Patrick Gray, Mr. Moran's letter said, was one of 300 men recently thrown out of work by the closing of a mill in Augusta. Mr. Gray received word that a mill in New Brunswick was running full time, and asked why a tariff on the Canadian product were not levied.

"That is exactly the question," Mr. Moran wrote the President outlining the incident, "all Maine is asking of this Administration as this great Maine industry suffers."

Damrosch to Conduct Maine Camp Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, June 12—Dr. Walter Damrosch, the renowned conductor and one of the founders of music appreciation by radio, expects to visit the Eastern Music Camp, at Sidney, Maine, this summer to conduct the 100-piece student symphony orchestra there. He is the honorary president of the Eastern Music Camp Association.

Dr. Damrosch indicated his plan to visit the camp some time in August in a letter made public today by Herbert C. Libby of Colby College, chairman of the camp operating committee. "Damrosch Day" will be held at that time in his honor. Two years ago Dr. Damrosch conducted the student orchestra before a crowd of 4000 people from all parts of Maine and other New England states.

French Fliers in Montreal

MONTREAL, June 12 (AP)—The French fliers, Lieut. Paul Codos and Capt. Maurice Rossi, landed at St. Hubert airport here at 12:08 p. m., E. D. T., on their return from an overnight visit to Quebec. They were passengers in a commercial plane,

Repeal Doubles Motor Fatalities, W.C.T.U. Charges

Figures for 86 Cities Belie Rosy Promises of Wets, Records Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill. — Drunkenness and its companion, traffic accidents, are rapidly increasing since repeal, according to figures tabulated here by the research department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, reports Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president.

Comparing the first year of legalized liquor, including eight months when beer only was permitted, with the preceding year under prohibition, the temperance organization statistics found an increase of 705 automobile casualties, with motoring fatalities doubled in 86 leading cities in that time.

"The record of these first repeal months is a complete denial of the rosy promises made by the wet forces during their strenuous campaigns in 1932 and 1933," said Mrs. Smith. "We believe that thoughtful citizens, whatever their former views on the question may have been, will find this new scourge of legalized dissipation common ground upon which to build a more permanent and effective program of education that will include not merely the effects of drink upon the individual but an appraisal of the still more serious social, economic and political damages the restored traffic is now inflicting upon the American people."

Some of the findings are as follows: "Chicago, reporting a decrease of 162 motor fatalities in the year before beer's return, reverses its record and has registered an increase of 195 for the first 52 weeks of legal liquor.

"For the months since repeal Detroit shows an increase of 169 per cent in arrests for drunken drivers, and 168 per cent increase in intoxicated pedestrians; Washington, D. C., drunken driver arrests have increased 50 per cent, Worcester, Mass., 57½ per cent; Grand Rapids, 72 per cent; Philadelphia, 24 per cent; Portland, Ore., 35 per cent; Flint, Mich., 49 per cent.

"Less strict enforcement in arrests for drunkenness in some cities since repeal has also been detected in a number of cases, but official reports nevertheless show startling increases.

Cleveland, Ohio, officially reports a 22 per cent increase in arrests for drunkenness for the first four months of 1934, motor traffic accidents also gained 22 per cent and motor fatalities showed a 55 per cent gain.

"In Minneapolis, arrests for drunkenness since repeal have increased 25 per cent; automobilpe accidents, 36 per cent; automobile fatalities, 28 per cent. In 10 of the larger cities arrests for drunkenness show these increases: Washington, 44.9 per cent; Los Angeles, 104 per cent; Worcester, Mass., 54 per cent; Oklahoma City, 60 per cent; Richmond, Va., 44 per cent; Duluth, Minn., 69 per cent; Springfield, Ohio. 108 per cent; Johnstown, Penna., 82 per cent; Topeka, Kan., 43 per cent; Pontiac, Mic., 164 per cent.

"Increased dissipation is following in the wake of repeal in the smaller as well as in the larger cities as shown in the following, where arrests for drunkenness have increased: Portsmouth, Va., 31 per cent; Bluefield, W. Va., 260 per cent; Hattiesburg, Miss., 112 per cent; Grand Forks, N. D., 57 per cent; New Castle, Ind., 535 per cent; Newton, Iowa, 104 per cent; Greenfield, Mass., 60 per cent; Wilmington, Ohio, 76 per cent; Mt. Sterling, Ky., 100 per cent; Owego, N. Y., 55 per cent."

College Reëlects Agnew

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Dr. Walter D. Agnew has been reëlected president of Woman's College of Alabama, state Methodist institution here, for his third five-year term.

Tomahawk Found 60 Years Ago Made Needham Man Collector

As Workman in Overalls, He Spent All His Leisure Adding Indian and Pioneer Implements to His Extensive One-Man Museum

Needham is the home of a one-man museum. But the collection of Mr. Charles Mitchell is not composed of odds and ends picked up at random. It is the tangible evidence of one man's interest in the history of his country.

In his museum Mr. Mitchell has one of the largest private collections of Indian arrow heads and stone instruments ever gathered. His exhibit of native semi-precious stones is wide and comprehensive. He has, too, a collection of old coins that contain some of unusual value. And in the attic is an assortment of early Colonial tools and implements, together with some fine authentic furniture that would delight the heart of any antiquarian.

It is the collector himself, however, who is of the greatest interest. Behind the thousands of arrow heads, the spear heads, flint tools, scrapers, corn grinders, pestles and mortars, is the story of a true collector, the man who has brought his collection together for the sheer love of the objects themselves.

'Saved Up' For Boston Trip

Yet there is nothing of the crank or the pedant about this man. He comes out of the engine room of a pumping station, his overalls bearing testimony of his trade. His collecting has been interlarded between days of working at his engines. His work took him to all parts of the United States. His leisure hours are there in the cases.

The story of the collection, Mr Mitchell tells you, goes back to a day when a 10-year-old boy found a queer-shaped stone in the brook. He carried it home, puzzling over its odd shape. But it was not an idle boyish curiosity. The stone went into a safe corner, and the boy was launched on a voyage of discovery. In Boston he would find out what that stone was. With his eyes on the Museum of Natural History in Boston he set out to earn his fare to Boston.

And going to Boston on that day more than 60 years ago wasn't a simple matter of catching a bus. And pennies were not easily come by. It took weeks of saving. And then the trip into Boston. Long miles of hiking through the dust. A ride on the horse car through Boston streets. And then the museum. And the reward. The stone that he cherished turned out to be the head of an Indian tomahawk. And a collector was made.

Added Semi-Precious Stones

Then the boy grew up, and his horizons began to widen. The collection of flint grew. The trails and ways of the Navahoes, the Mohawks, Senecas, Cree and the rest opened to him.

And by that time there were other interests that grew hand in hand with the original one. His work took him into the Southwest, the West. Semi-precious stones began to assume a place with the arrow heads.

When other young men were pursuing pleasure, Mr. Mitchell was on the trail of stones. Behind the story of that collection is the story of the unflagging interest, the absorbing pleasure that knows no hardships. Mr. Mitchell tells of walking 20 miles to the railroad carrying 50 pounds of treasures on his back.

And so the collection drifted into Needham. It began to widen out to embrace the whole panorama of early America. In one corner of the house there lined up a collection of early muskets, the long rifles of the pioneers, buffalo guns, civil and revolutionary war muskets. There were odd pieces of handicraft, whittled out by the knives of the early settlers, the first crude implements of the pioneers. All these side by side with the flint records of the Indians, and the colorful glittering handiwork of the cataclysms and upheavals that had formed the land itself.

Trades With Other Collectors

Others heard of the growing collection. They came to see and to compare with things they had collected. There were duplicates and therefore swaps with other enthusiasts who thought in flint and amethyst. Others in out-of-the way corners of the world remembered the collection and sent items to be added.

Sometimes the items were incongruous. But this is the collection of a lover of old historical things, not the narrowed and specialized gatherings of a single-tracked enthusiast. So in this Needham home a cabinet full of Alaskan relics is topped by a beautifully-figured steel shield from India and a pair of scimitars from Turkey. But for the most part it is of America, aborigine, pioneer and revolutionary.

It looks like a hopeless maze of history and geography to the stranger. But every item is numbered and catalogued. It would be a maze indeed to anyone who attempted to find out just how much of and what there is there. But every single one of the countless thousands of pieces has a meaning and history to Mr. Mitchell.

"I never spent a cent on the collections," he says. "And never made a cent out of it. Lots of swapping and trading, but never any buying or selling. Yes, maybe it would be worth a lot of money to the right people. I don't know. I never think of it that way."

Work Called Cure For Present Trend

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 12 (AP)—The mass of social legislation bred of distress in our time, said Dr. George Barton Cutten, president of Colgate University, in his baccalaureate sermon June 10, will remove competition and struggle and tend to increase the commercially and industrially unfit.

The sermon was delivered before the graduating class of 190, their relatives and friends.

"Periods of decadence have been preceded by misused leisure on the part of the ruling classes and easy times have made flabby races," he said. "The reward of the industrious is more possessions and more tasks to perform."

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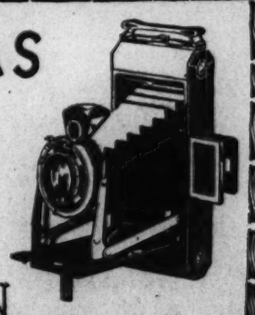

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Education Faces Revolution, Extending School Age on Way To Aid Industry, Hutchins Says

Compulsory Reorganization and New Types of Institutions Are Coming, He Tells Graduates of University of Chicago

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 12—American education is on the verge of a compulsory reorganization; it must make changes to accommodate almost all the young people of the country up to their eighteenth or twentieth year who are not wanted in industry, Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins declared today. He spoke at the summer graduation ceremonies of the University of Chicago, of which he is president.

New types of institutions will have to be devised at the upper educational levels and high schools and junior colleges revised, if these students are to be well instructed and research stimulated at the same time, said Mr. Hutchins.

A picture of social changes which he thinks are bound to bring about a revision of the country's educational system was painted by the educational executive.

"A much larger proportion of our population gets into higher education than in any other country on earth," he said. "Enormous numbers of students have poured into the colleges and universities since the beginning of the century.

Grown in Recent Years

The number has been swelled in recent years by the association of the formal indicia of education with certain vocational opportunities. We shall shortly see the Bachelor's Degree required for elementary teachers and the Master's for high school teachers, as the Doctorate is now almost universally demanded for teachers at the higher levels.

"Moreover, we are moving irresistibly in this country into entirely new and highly perplexing educational troubles. One palliative of our economic ills which is certain to be applied is the removal of the adolescent population from the labor market. That population cannot be transported to penal colonies. Therefore it will have to be placed in educational institutions until such time as its members can become self-sustaining.

"But we have long known that largely because their course of study was imposed from above instead of being dictated by the needs and capacities of their own students, our educational institutions are not adapted to those needs or those capacities. We may shudder to think what will happen to the still more unselected group they may expect to have in the future."

For Research Institutes

The separation of teaching and research in the universities is one essential reform, in Dr. Hutchins' opinion. If a university attempts to teach at all, it owes it to its students to do that job well; but it cannot evade its duty to "advance knowledge" through research.

Changes in the University of Chicago organization in recent years have been intended to separate the two functions. Dr. Hutchins recommended a further step—research institutes without teaching obligations of any kind.

"Members of the faculty would be assigned to them for such portions of their time as they wished to give to research," he explained. "Only those students would be admitted to the institutes who were interested in research and qualified to become research workers.

"Once admitted they would act as research assistants and secure their training as apprentices. In the institutes, departmental lines would be obliterated. I should hope that students in the institutes would be content without degrees."

Lighting Survey Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Electrification of North Carolina's rural communities, including farms and farm homes, is one of the aims of Gov. J. C. B. Edringhaus, who has announced he will call for a statewide survey, in order to determine the needs along this line.

Coast to Coast—13 Hours, 51 Minutes!

Wide World

Douglas Transport That Set Transcontinental Record

Left to Right—Passengers Shown After Leaving the Ship: Bert Wheeler, Robert Woolsey, Countess Di Frasso, Millie Lou Mobley, Madame Annabella, French Actress, and Jean Murat.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWA, Inc., successor to Transcontinental and Western Air, today has a new speed record for its fast coast-to-coast airplanes, having chalked up another high mark yesterday, when Pilot L. G. Fritz brought one of the new Douglas Transports, carrying 14 passengers and a load of mail and express, down on the runway 13 hours and 51 minutes after it left Los Angeles. The airplane was aloft only 12 hours and 40 minutes during the 2559-mile trip, averaging more than 217 miles an hour during the first leg of the flight from Los Angeles to Albuquerque, N. M. The rest of the time was spent refueling at Albuquerque, Kansas City and Columbus.

Approval Is Given Tugwell for New Federal Position

(Continued from Page 1)

alleged "radical" tendencies of the Administration, but neither the earlier Wirt hearing nor the new Tugwell hearing have been couched in such terms as to throw much light on the matter. The plain fact is that the Tugwell session yesterday was made hilariously farcial, and the examiners never came near to pinning down the elusive witness, while they bickered among themselves.

There were only three examiners, Senator Ellison D. Smith (D.) of South Carolina, chairman; Senator Harry F. Byrd (D.) of Virginia, and Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D.) of North Carolina, and of these only Senator Bailey applied himself to the political and social philosophy of the economist.

Senator Smith failed to sustain the offensive, and after Dr. Tugwell confessed that he had once raised a prize-winning calf, the Smith attack on him for failing to be a "dirt farmer" collapsed.

Looking at the suave young man, in his immaculate white linen suit, with his smile of well-bred tolerance for bickering senators, he was the last man in the world one would have suspected of raising a prize calf! But such was the case, and in politics a prize calf can't be meddled with. It stamps Dr. Tugwell indubitably as a "farmer," and is about the luckiest thing that ever happened to him, politically.

Bailey Was Embarrassing

Senator Bailey is a conservative, a lawyer, and his cross-examination of Dr. Tugwell over his speech in 1931 before the American Economic Association at times came close to being embarrassing. But Bailey is new in Washington, his questions came at the end of a four and one-half hour hearing and he was constantly heckled by a phalanx of progressive Senators who eagerly took Dr. Tugwell's part.

There is a good deal of political nonsense, both for and against Dr. Tugwell, in regard to this 1931 speech, when he discussed Russia and national planning and pointed out some of the defects in the American capitalistic profit-system. Though couched in objective terms it was such an address as only an advanced liberal, could have conceived.

The present Tug-of-war in Washington is to distort this speech, the Republicans to make it out more radical than it was; the Administration to make it out more conservative. The simple fact is that it seems to stamp Dr. Tugwell as one whom progressive insurgents would ardently support, but as anything but a "revolutionary."

Cosmopolitan Student Body

Thirty-two states, one United States possession and nine foreign countries are represented in the student body of Emory University at Atlanta, Ga.

Darrow Board Makes Surprise NRA Report

(Continued from Page 1)

price fixing which will not be relieved by the new NRA policy to abandon set standards.

Incidentally, this NRA retreat from the price-fixing field gave the Darrow board an opportunity which was not wasted. Their letter of transmittal to the President consisted almost entirely of pleased comment salted with irony on what they consider a correction in NRA policy to accord with recommendations of the first Darrow report.

The report grew most bitter over the retail trade code wherein it found more evidence than in any other of "surreptitious alterations" made without consent or knowledge of the industry involved. It held that the code as originally drawn would have been a great boon to the industry and would have saved the small retailer from extinction. But a long list of changes were made chief among which was one which made the advertising of an under selling policy illegal only when it was untrue. The original version outlawed all such advertising.

In the lumber and cement industry the report found monopolistic tendencies so prevalent as to be "odious." Similar tendencies were also found in the brake-lining section of the asbestos industry, in the bedding industry, in boots and shoes, coffee, plumbing fixtures, wood cased lead pencils and retail food and grocery.

Cherokees Hold Pageant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Celebrating their annual homecoming, 50 Cherokee Indians from the reservation in North Carolina gave a pageant "Nacoochee" here. They sang native songs and danced in their tribal costumes before several of the schools in Atlanta and Decatur.

X-Rays Uncover Hidden Crystals In Wool and Hair

Industrial Analyses of Many Materials Give New Knowledge

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—X-rays, which have long been used for their penetrative powers, are also being used for examining the crystal formation of a wide range of substances at the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington here.

It has been discovered, thanks to this use of the X-rays, that crystallinity is to be found, not only in metals, but also in woods, minerals, paints, and even in wool, cotton, hair, and other substances. This crystallinity can be examined in detail, giving information which, it is said, can be obtained in no other way. In many products previously classed as non-crystalline the crystals were much too small to be seen in the microscope, but are yet sufficiently well developed to react with the X-rays and show their patterns.

It is now known that just as each chemical compound has its own characteristic atomic arrangement, so it also has its own X-ray diffraction pattern by which it can be definitely identified.

An example of the application of this knowledge was shown in the chemical analysis of a material which, by ordinary chemical methods presented considerable difficulty. This was a thin scale which had formed on the inside of a steel boiler tube. The X-ray examination was carried out without the removal of the scale, and the result showed clearly a difference in the scale at the two points examined.

Boston Snapshots

Dogs and Corsets—Irene Castle loves dogs—especially dogs in distress—and because she loves dogs she has accepted the position of style consultant with a New York corset manufacturing company. In this rôle she will appear during the latter part of this week in a special fashion show each afternoon in the R. H. White auditorium. She arrives from Chicago tomorrow morning, accompanied by five beauteous damsels and a dog unburdened by pedigree. The proceeds of this and her other work in this connection will go to the support of her famous refuge for dogs, "Orphans of the Storm."

This refuge is at Lake Forest, near Chicago, where she lives with her two children. It is always open to receive stray dogs and to give them every attention they need. When funds were more plentiful Miss Castle invited anyone coming across a distressed dog to put it in a taxi and send it out at her expense.

Wherever possible good homes are found for the dogs—with the distinct understanding that they must be returned to "Orphans of the Storm" if the new owners cannot keep them themselves.

The incentive for opening the home was found in the Chicago practice of impounding strayed dogs—to be returned to their owners only on payment of $5, but to be given free,to any medical student addicted to vivisection.

As for corsets, Miss Castle is an exponent of the idea that those who wear them should be supplied with several of different designs, to meet the varying needs of sport, evening wear, etc. Of course this idea is not exactly detrimental to the business of the firm with which she is connected—and the more corsets are worn the better it is for the stray dogs of Chicago.

* * *

Reunited 36 Times—The Boston Latin School's class of 1898 held its regular reunion dinner the other evening at the Hotel Westminster. It has never missed this annual reunion, even in the war years. Part of the program consisted of a report on plans now maturing for the observance next year of the school's 300th anniversary.

* * *

"Lot 1. Seizure 5570—One 1926 Buick Coupe, Canadian make . . . Appraised value, $10." This item in a notice of an auction sale, held by order of the Collector of Customs, caught our attention. We wondered what sad story lay behind the reduced fortunes of this vehicle.

At the appointed hour we arrived in an almost deserted floor of the Motor Mart. There was the auctioneer. There were several buyers—evidently from junk yards. And there was the venerable McLaughlin-Buick kneeling before them, with both its front tires removed. We looked it over. The two back tires were still properly inflated. The upholstery was in good shape. True enough, it had no tail light, no battery, no windshield wiper and no rear bumper, but otherwise it looked quite ready to resume an adventurous career. It was knocked down for $5.75.

"Where did this car come from?" we asked the auctioneer. "Was it captured from a rum runner?"

"No, nothing as romantic as that," he replied. "It was brought in on a visitor's permit. Its driver stayed—but didn't want to pay the duty on it. But, speaking of rum running, those days are gone now. While prohibition was in force we had real sales here—fine cars, and lots of them, and motor boats, too."

"Yes," broke in one of the bidders. "I bought a fine car here once and I pretty nearly had to buy a filling station to keep it in oil!"

"That's nothing," said an assisting official. "I bought a rum runner's boat with a Liberty engine in it. It was a bargain all right. The only thing is, that last time I ran it up from Vineyard Haven it burned up 170 gallons of gas. Just like pouring it down a drain it was!"

* * *

"By Any Other Name"—A rose may perhaps smell just as sweet under another name, but we doubt whether motion picture producers would be entirely satisfied with the changes made in their carefully chosen titles by compilers of amusement calendars in some local papers. The latest improvements we have noticed are "Laddie McKee" for "Sadie McKee," "Half a Sin" for "Half a Sinner," and "Madame in Uniform" for "Maedchen in Uniform."

* * *

Alewives in Salt—On official maps of the Maritime Provinces, the words, "bear," "moose," etc. are printed on the alleged haunts of these animals. Off shore, too, various fish are named. We have always been intrigued by the frequent appearance of "alewives,"—even in prohibition days. Then there is the Alewife Brook, too, between Cambridge and Arlington, where at one time, evidently these unfortunately-named fish must have abounded.

At last we have learned something about them. A Maine correspondent writes to say that the gathering of alewives is one of the interesting sights of his State. When the fish are running, he says, they are simply dipped, dozens at a time, out of the water and poured into sluices. Shooting down these they drop immediately into barrels into which salt is being poured at the same time. As soon as a barrel is filled it is rolled away—and that is all there is to it.

Alewives are an especially popular dish in Haiti and other gulf islands and countries, and most of the pack goes from the chilly waters of Maine to those semi-tropical shores.

One of the largest fisheries is owned by the towns of Nobleboro and Newcastle—which sell the rights to the fish to the highest bidder each year. The latter must agree to take all the fish offered by the dippers provided by the towns, and also to allow the townsmen to have as much fish as they need for their own needs—including conversion into "smoked herring."

Japanese Order China to Locate Missing Consul

SHANGHAI, June 12 (AP)—The Japanese Government officially informed China today that it holds China responsible for the disappearance of Mr. Eimei Kuramoto, Japanese vice-consul at Nanking, and reserves the right to take whatever action in the matter which Japan considers appropriate.

Although Mr. Kuramoto disappeared last Friday, both Chinese and Japanese authorities stated that not a single trace of him has been found in a search of Nanking.

The Japanese Legation here stated that Japanese residents in Nanking fear for their safety as the result of "the unpleasant relations with the Chinese police in Nanking in recent days." This last, it was said, constitutes reason for dispatching Japanese warships to Nanking.

TOKYO, June 12 (AP)—Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, with the Cabinet's approval, acted today to inform China a "very serious affair" menaces Sino-Japanese relations, referring to the unexplained disappearance at Nanking of Mr. Eimei Kuramoto, Japanese vice-consul there.

Three minutes to a perfect meal—perfectly balanced.

DRAKE'S handy layer CAKE

Drake's Cake and strawberries made into a shortcake. Drake's Cake equals whole milk and finest eggs, perfectly flavored. Proteins and vitamins. Juicy strawberries equal more vitamins. Rich cream adds to energy. Delicious!!

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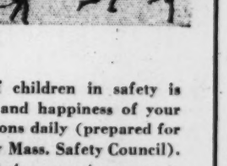

NRA CODE FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

HELP CHILDREN to PLAY SAFE!

Constant education of children in safety is essential to the peace and happiness of your home. Drill these cautions daily (prepared for First National Stores by Mass. Safety Council). *Look left, then right before crossing a street. Walk, don't run across a street. Walk on left side of highway. Be careful of parked cars.* This week of June 11th First National Stores are devoting every effort toward helping promote a SAFE AND HAPPY VACATION.

Evangeline Milk — Pure unsweetened cow's milk reduced by evaporation to the consistency of heavy cream. 4 Tall Tins 23c. Price for Boston and Vicinity

Sugar 10 LBS 47c — FINE GRANULATED. Price Boston and Vicinity

New Potatoes 15 LBS 35c

CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP 3 Tins 19c

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BUFFET FRUITS Apricots, Cherries, Peaches, Grapefruit, Pineapple tidbits or crushed 4 8 oz Tins 25c

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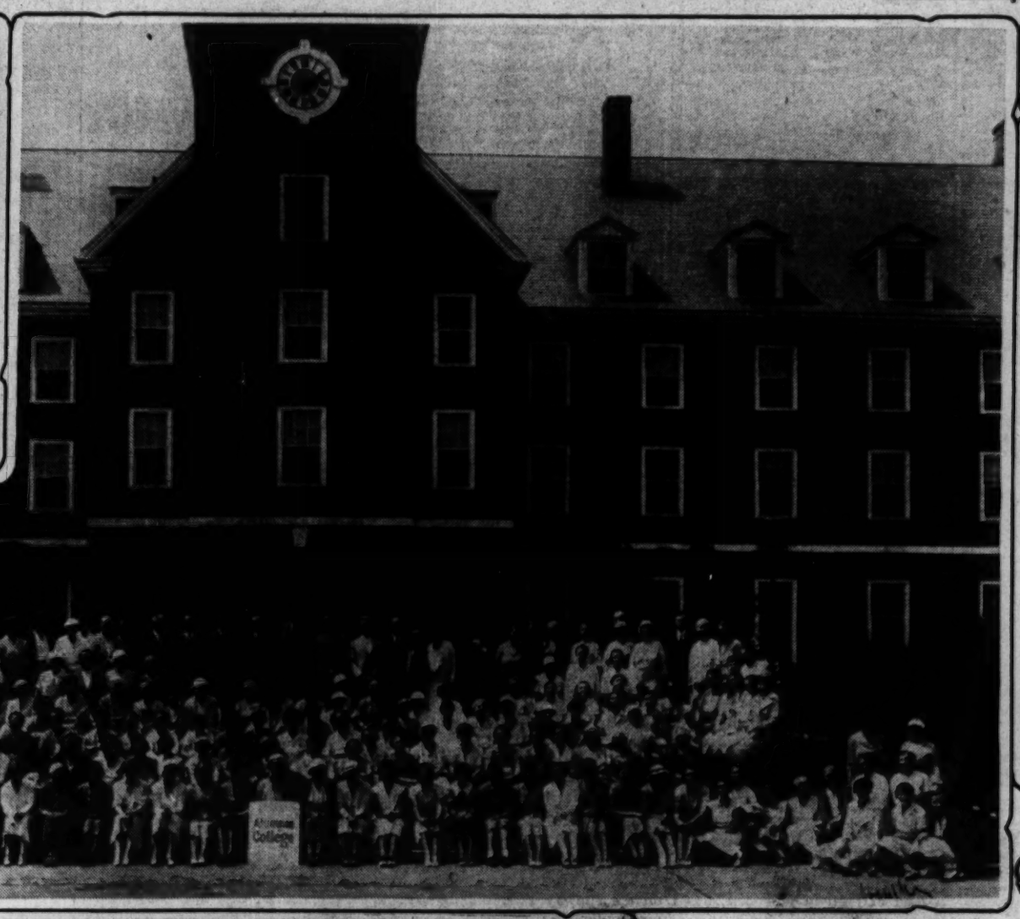
Millbrook SODA CLUB Cont. 6 Bots 45c
Lunch TONGUE Armour's No 1 Tin 29c No ½ Tin 17c
Sardines Standard Norwegian 3 No ¼ Tins 19c
Finast CANDY WAFERS Ass't. 2 Rolls 5c
Bonnie Sugar Cookies Lb Bulk Pkg 21c
Assortment DeLuxe 29c
Uneeda Biscuits 3 Pkgs 13c
Bellview Lunch Rolls 3 Rolls 25c
Statler Toilet Tissue 3 Rolls 17c

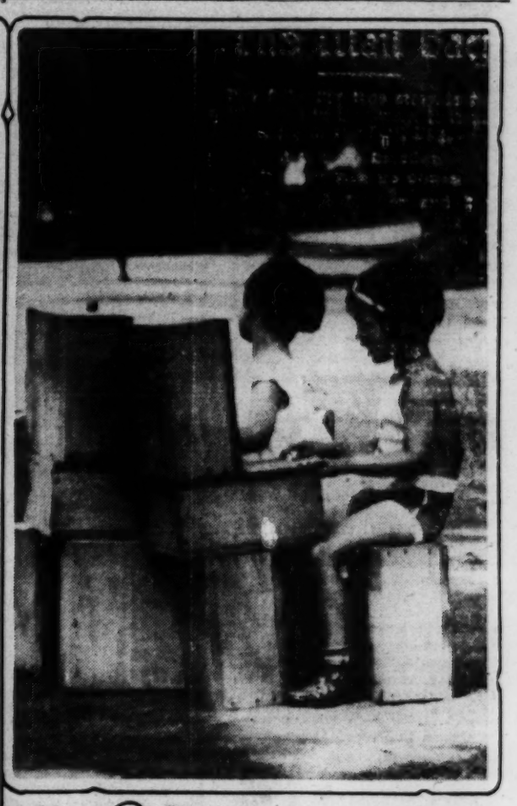
P & G SOAP 1 Medium Cake of Ivory Soap Free with each 7 Bars of P & G 7 Bars 23c
WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP 3 Bars 25c
CHIPSO FLAKES OR GRANULES 2 Lge Pkgs 29c
BRILLO 3 Sm Pkgs 20c

Apples Native Baldwins 4 Lbs 21c
Bananas Fancy Mal°Ripe 4 Lbs 21c
Tomatoes Fancy Red Ripe 2 Lbs 19c
Spinach Fancy Native 3 Lbs 10c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Progress in Education





Campus Vacations The Thing!

Americans on Holiday Seek Fresh Viewpoints

By Mary Armstrong Melvin

Special from Monitor Bureau

IN INCREASING numbers, Americans are planning their vacations with a road map in one hand and a college summer school prospectus in the other.

For the alert are discovering the satisfaction to be derived from a period of outdoor play amid beautiful surroundings combined with a program that freshens up their thinking. Many who are planning to see unvisited parts of the United States are not concerned with adding to a string of "credits," but are satisfying a yearning for a richer intellectual fare than their everyday life affords. Some will pursue hobbies or develop a latent talent under conditions more favorable than at home.

Fashions in vacations change almost as radically as the clothes one takes along. The automobile turned the regular summer boarder into a mere overnight guest. But it has given hundreds of thousands a chance to see for themselves the azure loveliness of Lake Louise against snowy mountain peaks, California colorings, the glory of New England hills, the flavor of its seacoast towns, and the charm of Virginia homesteads, restored to colonial dignity. The urge to travel naturally persists, but there is a definite tendency to remain awhile in places where one may mix sea air with Attic salt, acquire new skill in politics as well as in putting, and even improve one's brush strokes along with one's breast strokes.

One reason for this is that while many have had an excess of leisure in recent years, there have been countless others whose spare time for cultural interests has been reduced as they have taken on extra tasks to stretch shrunken budgets. With an appreciation of this the colleges in all parts of the United States are offering summer courses to meet the tastes and pocketbooks of the greatest possible number.

The Alumnæ College

Generally speaking, the institutes begin in July and some extend well through August, but the new "alumnæ college," held in several of the leading women's colleges immediately after commencement, gives alumnæ and their families a chance to return to the campus and find mental and physical rest and refreshment.

In calling Mount Holyoke's daughters together to the Alumnæ College this year (June 11-15), a leaflet says:

"For the last four years, at least, just mere living has been more or less of a problem. Small wonder if you have been a bit irked by persistent planning, and the bungling budgeting, the constant compromise of the material at the expense of the inspirational. In other words, you've gone a little stale on the idea that you have any reserved ringside seat known as 'Woman's Place in the Community,' and the old powder and war-horse challenge to battle for self-improvement no longer leaves you snorting for action. . . . So having turned your wheels out of the rut of everyday life into this lovely spot, you will be glad to hear and think about 'The United States Today. . . . Note how the subject of every single lecture has something to do with your life, and suggests some tonic to freshen and speed up your thinking."

The college sports including archery, badminton, canoeing, golf, swimming, tennis, with instruction if desired, are available to all. The cost is negligible —$15 covers the entire four days!

Smith's alumnæ college will draw its gathering together from Tuesday, June 19, through the 23d to consider "Germany Since 1870" by means of four sessions daily—lectures and discussion groups. The evening programs sound especially attractive, as "Modern Composers" with illustrations at the piano, a visit to an art gallery and a dinner with illustrated lecture on "Germany—the Land and Its People."

The lure of the Bread Loaf School of English for those writers who wish the inspiration and help of distinguished authors in their literary efforts has been strong from the start, the ninth annual session will soon get under way in that delightful spot high in the Green Mountains of Vermont, about 12 miles from Middlebury College of which it is a part. Instruction ranges from elementary composition to advanced courses in literature under men and women with international reputation. Because of the quality of its faculty, Bread Loaf is not one of the inexpensive summer vacations, but for those who appreciate what is offered it is much more than value received.

The whole family is the prime concern of the Summer Institute of Euthenics at Vassar College, also entering its ninth year, which offers college men and women an opportunity to study some of the problems that confront them in present-day living, and to avail themselves of the contributions through extensive research to the solving of these. While father and mother may be taking the six weeks' course under experts in such subjects as child development, home environment, arts and crafts, parent education leadership, the children are being cared for in the most approved fashion for 24 hours a day. The toddlers from two to four attend a nursery school and for the older ones through seven there is a progressive upper school. Vassar has a delightful and interesting campus, with vine-covered buildings and trees, showing its growth over 75 years. There are scenic drives to be taken through the surrounding country to say nothing of the trips on the Hudson River close by.

Williams College led the way, by a decade of world-famed institutes of politics, for a number of institutes of politics, history and economics in other institutions. Having started the ball rolling, however, the college did not invite its distinguished gathering to assemble at Williamstown last summer, nor is any institute scheduled there for this season. The pioneer work was well timed, for never, probably, has there been keener interest in these subjects than has been aroused during the present Administration.

Lovers of historic shrines will make a vacation pilgrimage to the venerable College of William and Mary, in Virginia, the first American college to receive a royal charter. Through the aid of Mr. Rockefeller, it is being restored to its original seventeenth century character and will thus conform to the other buildings of the period which make Williamsburg one of the nation's gems of architectural beauty. The pilgrimage should include the University of Virginia, founded in 1819 largely through the efforts of Thomas Jefferson, and to the early President's home, Monticello, two miles distant, which has also been restored for the enjoyment of visitors. Eleven round-table discussion groups on national and international problems of timely interest are being arranged for the Eighth Institute of Public Affairs there during the two-week period beginning July 2.

Secretarial Work

At Radcliffe College in Cambridge —center of "plain living and high thinking"— a six weeks' intensive secretarial course will again be given by instructors from the Katharine Gibbs School. There is also an interesting Summer play school in the "Yard," for boys and girls from 4 to 13 years, which aims to bring some of the advantages of camp life to city children. The pupils are either too young to go to camp or their families cannot get away, so one day each week is spent at Nahant Beach. Graduate students introduce the little people to new games, crafts, story-telling and camp cooking.

One could scarcely ask for a lovelier spot in which to spend two weeks than the Wellesley College campus encircling Lake Waban. The Summer Institute for Social Progress was so successfully begun there last season that its second session will be held July 7-21, with Prof. Willard Thorp of the Economics Department, on leave from Amherst, to head the faculty. There will be round tables and discussions during the day, with prominent speakers for six evening forums. There are no scholastic prerequisites nor age limits, and a cross-section group representing business, professional and industrial workers are desired.

Industrial Girls

The industrial girls are wearing "shorts" this summer, as at camp, on the rolling green campus of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for workers in industry. Since 1921, when the institute was started, many discontented young women have found that it was more than bread and butter that they needed—that with food for the mind and spirit and "one touch of nature" they have returned better able to understand the economic situation in which they were working. They have made the surprising discovery that employers have problems as well as workers, and that it is not agitation that they need but intelligent action based on facts instead of eloquence. There is also a special school at the University of Wisconsin in Madison for workers in shops, factories and trades, and Oberlin College, in Ohio, last summer began a two weeks' session for girls in offices, with government, natural science, war and machinery among the courses. The tuition expenses were met by a national committee of nation-wide organizations interested in office workers.

The opportunities are too numerous to more than suggest here. Lovers of dramatics now have an abundant choice of summer colonies which, like the Berkshire Playhouse at Stockbridge, give instruction in stagecraft in connection with the theater. There is music instruction at such centers as the Pasquaney Music Colony at Bridgewater, N. H., and art colonies as at Ogunquit, Maine, where the ocean rocks and shore of this pleasant seacoast town afford inspiration for beginners and advanced students alike.

One can choose almost any lovely section in the United States and find some mental stimulus near at hand. Said Dr. Harry A. Garfield, President of Williams College, of the summer institutes, "They spread workable information. . . . Like a spring which becomes a little river, which in turn becomes a great river, which flows to the sea. Rivers of communication; communication of ideas; ideas spread among people throughout the world, bound to flow on and on, bearing a blessing to all mankind. Rivers just rollin' an' rollin' along!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Four Scenes From Summer Study on the Campus. Upper Row, Left — Alumni University Group, 1933, in the Garden of the President's Residence, University of Michigan. Center—Smith Alumnæ College of Last June. Right—A Four-Year-Old Piano Concert at the Institute of Euthenics, Vassar College. Below—At the Summer School for Workers in Industry, Bryn Mawr College.

Pioneering as a Project

Home Kindergarten Series—17

By Marion B. Emery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Materials

Same as for the Indian Section.

Books for the Mother

The same as for the Indians.
National Geographic Magazine, Washington.
Canadian Geographical Journal, Montreal.
"My Bookhouse" (The Set), Bookhouse Publishing Co., Chicago.
"Shadows on the Rock," by Willa Cather. Published by Knopf. $2.50.
"Chez Nous," by Adjutor Rivard. Published by Doran. $2.
"The Settlers," by Captain Marryat. Everyman's Library. $.80.
"Pioneering," by James Fenimore Cooper. Scribners. $1.

A PROJECT which logically follows that on the Indians is "Pioneering." One mother, in approaching the subject discovered that a dictionary definition of pioneer was "one of a body of foot soldiers marching in advance with spades to prepare road for main body"; and as she assembled the various books either written by actual pioneers or fiction about them, she discovered that such a definition should be at the bottom of her thought for it was indeed necessary for the pioneers to be either soldiers themselves or to be closely associated with soldiers to protect themselves in a new world. But at the same time they must know how to use the spade, as the definition adds—or, in other words, to be capable of using simple tools for preparing a home in the wilderness.

Ingenuity Appeals

Most of all, they must be ingenious. These last two characteristics certainly appeal to all children. They are not yet able to make use of the complicated machinery of the present day, but they are capable of all the simple occupations of pioneer life, and will thoroughly enjoy setting up a miniature home in an imaginary wilderness.

Of course, the mother has all the joy and pleasure of enriching her knowledge of the Pioneers. The listed books are only a few on the subject. No doubt the rather old-fashioned diction of the last two books on the list will not be an obstacle to the enjoyment of the reader who really gets into the subject, for she will find it an interesting work to compare the forts Frontenac and Winnebago, where travelers or pioneers often found accommodation, described in "The Settlers" and "Waubun"; to imagine oneself loading one's effects on the "Mackinac boat" with the eager young bride, Mrs. Kinzie, on her trip into the wilderness, and then with the Campbells in the batteaux as they proceeded into the interior of Upper Canada; to watch the capable voyageurs as they took charge of the camps en route and listen to the boat songs with which they accompanied the rhythm of their paddles.

One method of making it seem like a real experience to the children is to dramatize any of these stories. Suppose, for instance, that someone takes the part of Mrs. Kinzie just before her marriage (Wau-Bun), another is the young Mr. Kinzie, who comes from the West and tells her all about the Indians, and the fur trade, and the hospitable frontier life, until she is eager to go there and make a home. Then the mother can tell them a story involving all the amusing incidents on the long trip to Wisconsin. The children will enjoy constructing boats similar to the canoes in the Indian project, only large enough to hold a party of travelers, and put into the boats household goods such as the treasured piano, described by Mrs. Kinzie, or stores of provisions as described in "The Settlers."

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Log Houses of Paper

From 6 in. x 9 in. paper, log houses may be made by folding and cutting as described in "Cardboard Construction." Or a three-sided scene may be set up showing the interior of a pioneer home. The children will be quick to make a game of it, becoming quite familiar with all the simple necessities of life in "the early days," and adding plain easily constructed furniture to the scene, such as the settlers made out of the forest trees.

The mother might ask each child to name the articles which he or she would feel it was absolutely necessary to take if they were going to make their home in the wilderness, and then the class might cut or draw pictures to represent these things.

In Volume 4 of "My Bookhouse," Hamlin Garland tells of a little boy's journey with his family in a covered wagon to the western prairies. This story could be illustrated by constructing a box, putting on wheels with paper fasteners and folding a piece of white paper for the covering of the wagon. The figures of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart can be cut out and placed in the wagon with their children, and also the clock and bureau mentioned in the story.

In Covered Wagons

This could also be dramatized by using the kindergarten tables set upside down on chairs for covered wagons, the four upturned legs supporting a covering like the prairie schooners. Seated in these the children can imagine they are making the same journey while the mother tells them of the sights along the way. Stops can be made while a "pretend" fire is laid, and a meal prepared.

To round out the subject, the mother will find that the generously stocked public library shelves direct attention to pioneering in many other lands. Her interest will be aroused by tales of frontier life in New Zealand, South Africa and many distant lands. Bits of adventure from such books form an almost endless source of material for class projects.

The last article in this series will appear next Tuesday.

Encourages Civic Pride

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

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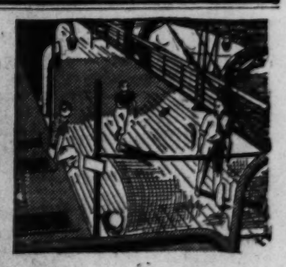

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Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Summer—And the Rose Lifts a Fragrant Scepter

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor—© K. Morrison, London

All Summer, England Is Fragrant With Roses

Upper Row, Left—Climbing Roses Are Particularly Lovely When They Offset the Masonry of Walls or Garden Seats. Center—These Pink Ramblers Are a Delight to the Passerby, for Their Color Blends Exquisitely With the Weathered Brown of the Thatch and the Mottled Gray of the Stone Wall. Right—Where Old Half-Timbered Cottages in a Suffolk Village Are Enhanced by Roses Rampant Along Wall and Bridge. Lower Row, Left—In a Rose Garden in Kent. Right—Dorothy Perkins Nods At You From This Gardener's Cottage in Sussex.

June Pays Willing Homage

The Queen of Flowers Has Ever Been Loved Down the Lanes of Time

By **Kathrine Morrison**

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

EVERYONE recognizes the supreme popularity of the rose. And no particular nation holds a monopoly of affection for this precious flower. Whether it takes the form of the stately American Beauty, the sweet-scented La France or the modest wild briar clambering over hedges in some English lane—its appeal is irresistible.

The rose has a special claim on English people, for to them it is, in a sense, a symbol of patriotism as well as of beauty. As the national flower of England, the rose has woven itself into the very fabric of the country's history and legends. It has been either chiseled, carved or painted inside and outside all kinds of buildings, from the noblest churches and palaces down to the humblest cottages.

It was in Tudor times that the fullest use was made of the rose as a royal emblem. It became the favorite decorative motif of the period. It was pressed into all manner of service, from the ornamentation of stone vaultings in cathedrals to crude carvings by the village carpenter on tables, chairs and chests. It often appeared on the plaster front of cottages, and, in these and other cases, has helped to determine the date of buildings and pieces of furniture.

These Tudor roses are unmistakable. They are large double roses of conventionalized design. They represent the union between the roses of York and Lancaster which took place when the Tudor dynasty ascended the throne.

Royal Symbol

It was, of course, the Wars of the Roses that brought the rose into prominence as a royal symbol. Strict historians claim that the red and white blooms served as badges for different factions of the royal family as far back as Edward the Third's reign, but most people prefer the more romantic version of how the rose first came to be identified with the two branches of English royalty. Tradition says that when the Duke of Somerset met Warwick, the King-Maker, in the Temple Gardens of London, he plucked a red rose, calling on his followers to do likewise, and that Warwick parried by picking a white rose and declaring it to be the badge of the Yorkists.

In those days there were very few varieties of roses to choose from. The original York and Lancaster blossoms were undoubtedly damask roses. A variety called York and Lancaster—a large flat white flower striped with red—is still found in old-fashioned gardens.

Besides the damask, many other ancient varieties still vie in popularity with the more cultivated modern kinds. The old cabbage rose, introduced into England as far back as Queen Elizabeth's reign, is still to be found in countless cottage gardens. The moss rose, of equally long lineage, and the time-honored Maiden's Blush, also have many devotees. But the rose enthusiast will search long and perhaps in vain for the Queen of the Perpetuals, the Old Double Yellow, pink Hebe's Cup, and other varieties with delightful names which have long since disappeared from nurserymen's catalogues.

Only sentimental reasons would make rose growers regret many of the old favorites. Their modern derivatives are almost invariably superior in form and range of colors. And, of course, there are many more varieties.

Rose culture in England has never been done on so vast a scale as at present. The English climate, which some are inclined to look upon as a national liability, is a distinct asset when it comes to growing roses. They thrive on the variable weather. Certain varieties which in other countries cannot be induced to bloom again in the autumn or, if so, in only a meager way, can be counted upon to flower abundantly, both in the early summer and the fall.

Rose growing in England is widespread and not limited to any one class. The owner of a large property may be able to satisfy every rosarian whim by devoting special layouts to new or rare varieties, but in some guise or other the rose finds its way into almost every cottage garden. Perhaps it may be only a stray bush among rows of vegetables. Or a cluster of crimson ramblers by the front door. Or a festoon of creamy blossoms above some casement window.

The haphazard arrangements that give such originality and charm to the surroundings of old cottages make way, in town or suburban gardens, to more orderly schemes of planting. There may be trim beds with graded color combinations adorning lawns or backyards or rows of regularly spaced rose standards along pathways.

Whenever possible a separate area, no matter how small, is reserved for roses. This area is usually laid out on formal lines. A favorite device is to place a sun dial in the center of a geometrical design. This may consist only of four symmetrical beds or, if more ambitious, may include a regular pattern of beds forming a large square or circle. The individual beds may be planted each with a different variety. Some enthusiasts go in for only the latest prize winners, others for color scheme lay-out and still others for fragrant roses.

The more elaborate rose gardens are amply supplied with architectural adjuncts, such as statuary, vases, stone seats or pergolas. The pergola has been a very popular feature of late years. Perhaps the introduction from America of certain varieties of Hybrid Wichuraianas that grow prodigally in rich decorative clusters has had something to do with this vogue. Dorothy Perkins is now a tried and trusted stand-by. Many other climbing and rambling varieties are as commonly grown in English gardens as on their native soil. Among these are Dr. van Fleet, Lady Gay, Hiawatha, Klondyke and Minnehaha.

A rose lover from the American middle West was surprised to find an American Pillar of luxuriant growth monopolizing most of the space in the tiny back yard of a cottage in Suffolk. The cottager was an old man who had once had an American lady as a summer boarder in his quaint fifteenth-century home. She must have endeared herself to her host for, after she left, he planted this American variety in her honor.

Besides the climbers and ramblers, many other kinds of American roses are grown throughout England. Of these the best known perhaps is General MacArthur. It is as popular as any of the native plants. Hoosier Beauty, Richmond and Los Angeles are also much sought after. Other American roses which have their advocates are Independence Day, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. The latter is a full blown white flower. The American Beauty, known in England under another name, is one of the few roses that do not thrive well on English soil.

Rose Societies

English roses and rose growers owe much to the National Rose Society. It is largely due to its activities that the flowers have improved so greatly in color and quality of recent years and that such enthusiastic interest is being shown in their cultivation all over the country. The society was started in 1876. Then it was the only great national organization of its kind in the world. Since then the American Rose Society has been formed.

Besides its own important exhibitions in London, the society helps each year to organize a provincial exhibition in conjunction with one of the local societies which are affiliated with it. The other means which it employs for stimulating interest in rose culture is the distribution of free literature to its members and the maintenance of an extensive reference library. It also supplies sets of slides to members wishing to give lectures on roses. Among its collections is a set of American grown roses and American gardens. So English audiences have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with gardens across the sea and even of recognizing in them certain old English favorites which thrive luxuriantly in the soil of the younger country.

Making Barrel Furniture for the Garden

Interesting to Look At and Can Be Left Outdoors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOUR garden is to be the outdoor living room that it should be, you must have some furniture. There are two rules about garden furniture which are too often overlooked; it must be comfortable and it must be weather-proof. Stone benches are very good to look at but not ideal places upon which to sit. Rustic benches are usually appropriate for the garden but are rather solid and heavy. To my way of thinking, the very best garden chair is a deck-chair and there are many practical kinds to be had for whatever price you are able to pay. At first you will carefully bring indoors the chairs and tables, but toward the end of the season they are usually forgotten before the rising storm.

The urge to make some garden furniture of your own is irresistible and I suggest making some barrel furniture. If it is possible for you to buy some of your household supplies in barrels, you can save the barrels and utilize them, thus almost eating your cake and having it. New barrels can be purchased cheaply too.

Large barrels can be made into chairs by providing a suitable cushioned seat covered with waterproof fabric, and smaller barrels can serve as stools or little tables.

The large chairs shown in the sketch are made from barrels of the size in which apples are shipped. The staves are cut away and the long staves to the back and sides are braced on the inside with sections of wooden hoops. Be sure to remove all rough edges with a file and to cut, or file off, all exposed nails. The chairs will be more comfortable if they can be tipped back slightly; this may be done by adding a section of hoop at the bottom edge to the front. Some barrels are made with metal hoops and are therefore more difficult to utilize; however, the hoops may be cut and bent back on the inside of the chair for support.

Little kegs, such as the ones usually used for nails, are ideal for small tables. The tops of the tables would be made of boarding, well cross-braced underneath to prevent warping. It is a good idea to cover the table tops with heavy oilcloth. If you want an especially durable job, place a mat of heavy tar paper under the oilcloth.

If you decide to paint the barrel furniture, it would be wise to give it a thorough sandpapering first. The amateur, in painting furniture, is usually in such a hurry to finish it that he does not allow each coat of paint to dry properly. The first coat should be applied very thin so that it will penetrate the wood and get a grip. Then two more coats, allowing time to dry thoroughly between coats.

This kind of furniture lends itself to bright decoration, stripes and bands of color. I have seen a set of it painted with large crudely drawn flowers in the peasant manner. The ground color was a sunny yellow and when the entire painting was finished it had been rubbed over with some thin brown paint which softened it and gave it an antique look.

Garden furniture is often placed in a shady place where there is not much natural color from blooms; in such a location bright color is very inviting. Even out in the floral part of the garden some color is appropriate, for a large part of the year we have almost no natural color. Some people prefer white paint for their garden fixtures and it is, of course, very effective if the forms of the furniture are graceful. However, for large furniture the spots of white are apt to stand out conspicuously instead of blending into the background.

EDWIN L. HOWARD.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

If You Can Secure Sturdy Barrels and a Nail Keg, You Can Make This Unusual Garden Furniture.

Next Week—Building a Moon Gate

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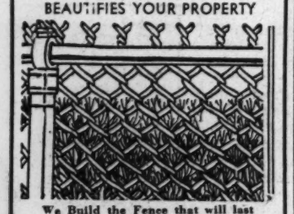

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NEW EVER GREEN SPRAY

The Home Forum

A Virginia Idyl

EVERY spring, when the orchid azalea that grows beside my porch fluffs out its ruffled petals, I find myself turning the pages of memory's great scrapbook. Soon I am sitting once more under a giant sugar-maple that doubtless towers today, as it did nearly a quarter of a century ago, beside one of the oldest loghouses in the western part of Virginia.

The house, I must explain, began its long service as a one-roomed cabin, built by a stalwart Scotchman, who had pressed into the wilderness in undaunted search for a place of shelter against unfriendly Indians. Here and there along the winding mountain roads are still to be found similar houses, dating back to those early years—landmarks of those sturdy Scotch settlers to whom the hemlock forests and the dense tangles of rhododendron offered solitude and safe shelter. Succeeding generations had added a lean-to here and an ell there until, early in the present century, the house boasted three rooms below and a great room above where "company" could stay.

Through an unexpected turn in family affairs, I had been suddenly delegated (to my utter and audible disgust) to accompany a relative to this far-away spot, only to discover, once arrived, that native, primitive beauty, such as my urban eyes had never seen before, lay all about me.

* * *

Two weeks in the Virginia mountains, with a singing river rippling near the door, and scarlet tanagers and Virginia redbirds (as the cardinals are called) leading the shyer song-birds in frequent bursts of song, made an enduring impression upon a young girl fresh from the classroom. In some indescribable way I began to feel a certain tender kinship with all the loveliness that hemmed me safely in. I had known oaks and maples and beeches always, but hemlocks and live oaks and sugar-maples were new and vastly interesting specimens. Just down the river, around an abrupt bend, rhododendrons grew in dense and impenetrable tangles, just as they had grown for uncounted years.

There were hours spent wandering through the woods, climbing the rocky sides of the mountain that reared its shaggy head just above the cabin. Then we could look out upon a wide sweep of country, wholly undeveloped and wholly primitive.

There was one day when I wakened, soon after the first ray of the sun rested on the tree-tops, coaxing me in such an insistent manner that I slipped out of bed, dressed and tip-toed down the winding stairway, through the silent "front room," out into the early morning world that waited for me just beyond the veranda.

Sunbeams danced on the tree-tops; the sky arched wide, a great sheet of pale blue; faintly white and ethereal, the nearly full moon still lingered in the heavens as if it were loath to leave the beginning day. Dew-drenched and sparkling, the grass plot about the house held a thousand diamonds in its green grasp. I sniffed the fragrance of the cool sweet air delightedly and turned my face to the mountain that lifted its shaggy, stone-encrusted face before me in sheer, primitive strength. Just so, I reminded myself, it had towered above the early settlers as they made their precarious way through the uncharted wilderness. I was thinking of their pluck and perseverance as I climbed from stone to stone, until the green-topped hemlocks sheltered me and I found that the stony mountainside had lost itself in the hush of the hemlock forest.

* * *

Up, up, up I climbed, as the sun grew round and golden and the blue of the sky deepened. A soft wind fanned my cheeks and the piney perfume of the woods gladdened and encouraged me. Suddenly the trees grew thinner, sunshine streamed down on my hot face, I took a few steps forward and looked out upon a world drenched with beauty. As far as I could see, in front of me and off to either side, orange and coral and lavender, azaleas flamed in the morning sunlight. I sat down on a convenient stump and reveled in it all. Never, I knew then, would the bright memory of that hour leave my heart. It was as if giant jewels lay in gently swaying piles at the foot of the rugged mountain that I had climbed so unsuspectingly that morning, little dreaming of the wonderland that lay far below me. All at once I felt the need of speech and Sidney Lanier's description of sunrise came swiftly to my lips:

"'Tis Dawn.
Now a dream of a flame through that dream of a flush is uprolled:
To the zenith ascending a dome of undazzling gold
Is builded in shape as a bee-hive, from out of the sea:
The hive is of gold undazzling, but oh, the Bee,
The star-fed Bee, the build-fire Bee,
Of dazzling gold is the great Sun-Bee
That shall flash from the hive-hole over the sea."

It was not wholly appropriate, I reminded myself; for, other than the sea of color down in the valley, there was no sea for many, many miles. Yet Lanier's music undoubtedly belonged with that radiant hour.

I turned my back on that wealth of beauty and hurried down to the cabin. Breakfast was long over when I arrived and no one understood my eager joy.

"Yes, m'am, them is nice azaleas," my host admitted, "we has 'em every year 'round about this time."

Doubtless I ate my breakfast with avidity, but all the while my heart was singing its own song of gladness—a song that is re-born each year whenever my orchid azalea bursts into bloom; a song that has no definite wording but wanders off something like this, perhaps—

"This is the time that azaleas flame
In the Virginia hills:
The time that the hemlocks nod their great heads knowingly;
The time when silvery streams ripple and tremble
Over craggy stones;
The time when the wood-dove calls
Insistently;
The time when laurel and rhododendron
Flaunt pink and white and violet pompons
In every mountain tangle;
The time when morning bursts upon you
With a surprising radiance
And you search for words to voice
Your rich delight
And find them futile and empty,
Because there are no words
That can describe the utter loveliness
Of mile upon mile of flaming azaleas
In full, exotic bloom.
So you are silent, and your very silence
Is a hymn of joy and praise!"

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

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"Chinese Children" and "The Little Mother": Two Color Etchings by Miss Elizabeth Keith

WHEN one goes to stay in Korea, having left Japan after a stay of eight months and Peking after a stay of six months, one is struck by the contrast in the life of the simple people in the streets. What, perhaps, makes a special appeal is the life of the children.

In Japan, the children are fast giving up their native dress, except for the babies who continue to be dressed in flowery, diminutive kimonos, which reach to their toes. The Japanese baby is, it is easy to feel, quite the most delightful in the world. To see a tiny face peeping over its mother's shoulder, with the little cropped head of silky hair, its large slitty eyes and puckered mouth, is a thing to remember. Moreover, when one stops, to greet this small creature, the mother is always polite and ready to show her small bundle. That little bundle suddenly becomes animated, gurgles with laughter and smiles bewitchingly.

During the morning hours between half-past nine and midday, when the writer often walked through an old Temple garden in Tokyo, she used to watch all the "middle-aged" babies, of from two to four years old, playing together. This is their play-time, for their older brothers and sisters are in school and they can pretend to be really grown-up. It was, indeed, an unforgettable sight to see the tiny children, all in gay kimonos to their toes, their feet in wooden gets, playing and chattering and feeding the Temple pigeons. They fluttered together, like large gay birds amongst the pigeons, who lit on them to be fed with Indian corn, while the mothers, with the smallest babies at their backs, watched them play.

In Peking child-life is rather squalid. Not that Chinese children are dull or lacking in fun, but they have the habit of playing in the dust of the streets. The Chinese children are full of vitality and have a great sense of humor, but circumstances made a great barrier to acquaintance with children in Peking. In a certain village in the Western Hills, the writer was greatly attracted by the native charm of the children. The little mothers of the village (elder sisters of twelve years old, perhaps) run about all day with the family baby on their backs. And how interested this baby is, in all that is going on around it!

And then one comes to Korea! Now poverty is not unknown in Korea, but there is such a riot of color in the garments both of adults and children that it is not thrust on one to the same extent as in China. The Korean child is a simple, happy creature, dressed exactly like its elders; it is this effect that is so fascinating. Korea abounds in attractive little girls, from four to seven years of age. They are tiny and slight—dressed in bright yellow, or pink, or green silk bodices or coats, with skirts to their toes. Sometimes they are in black, with long white aprons. Their hair is always long and they wear it plaited behind, tied at the end with the brightest scarlet ribbon, which is also braided into the hair and adds greatly to the color scheme. Their tiny feet are in white sandals, with white embroidered stockings. To see groups of these tiny creatures playing together, as the writer does every day, in brightest sunshine in the wood under the ancient trees in this glorious country, gives one the impression of little bunches of flowers rushing about!

Miss Elizabeth Keith's studies of child life in the Far East are well known and always cherished. It is interesting to note how great an appeal the children make to this artist, who treats her subjects with charm and sympathy.

Making the Grand Tour

The eighteenth century, however, might lay claim to novel aims and methods, to improved communications which turned travail into travel, and gave birth to a new genus—the incorrigible globe-trotter. It created the traveller *per se*—a tremendous organised attack on all the vantage points of Europe ensued. It launched a different age of travel. The grand tour was *de rigueur*. . . .

An essential feature of the itinerary were the traveller's guide and reference books. Though the bureau belongs to a later date (the hostelries it seems saw the beginnings of this institution), information in the form of manuals was abundant. For travel, as we have seen, had its abuses, though the "man of sense" designed it for its uses. There is no point in touring aimlessly. What is the use of life if our experience is not ordered to some purpose? Travel has become inextricably bound up with life; it is a "sentimental journey," its "accidents, rubs, and difficulties" the obstacles of life. The tour is both allegory and teacher. Injunctions to keep a record ensue; possibly ("alphabetically arranged") to simplify the jottings. The ideal in so doing was to sift one's evidence, to have an end in view from which one should not swerve to take in any secondary matter. Here the specialists earned their laurels, for bibliophiles and antiquarians, botanists ransacking Europe's cabinets for specimens, at Kew or Paris doing homage to their sire, Buffon, kept strictly to the letter of this law and noted only what concerned their field. Many, however, lost all sight of any aim they might have had, erring hopelessly through labyrinths of history, politics, and religion in an attempt to pad the narrative, letting the "reflections swallow up the travels," as Johnson aptly said . . .

Twice in her career Sophie bears witness to the three great moments of her life. Once from her look-out on the Baltic coast (doubtless referring to her trip to Hamburg, when she met Klopstock, the "heavenly" Stolbergs, and others of the magic circle there), once in England, and once on a mountain summit facing the then unscalable Mt. Blanc in Switzerland. We should like to add a fourth and fifth: before the sea at Havre de Grace in France, and on the shore at Scheveningen in Holland. No doubt, however, she knew best! One thing is certain. Though Sophie belonged to that "tearful sect" of "sensitive and beautiful souls" so easily "affected," though she was present at many a "sentimental congress," these were moments of genuine emotion. Her voice thrills with gladness and her sometimes pedestrian narrative rises to pæans of praise before the verdant, undulating hills of Richmond, the silver gleaming Thames threading its way through fertile valleys, past prosperous country seats and rustic villages. Likewise, surrounded by the mountain majesty at Chamonix, she feels some vast and all-pervading power about her.—From "Sophie in London, 1786, being the Diary of Sophie v. la Roche." Translated from the German with an Introductory Essay by CLARE WILLIAMS. (London: Cape.)

Song of Summer

Loud is the summer's busy song,
The smallest breeze can find a tongue,
While insects of each tiny size
Grow teazing with their melodies. . . .
The busy noise of man and brute
Is on a sudden lost and mute;
Even the brook that leaps along
Seems weary of its bubbling song,
And, so soft its waters creep,
Tired silence sinks in sounder sleep.
The cricket on its banks is dumb,
The very flies forget to hum;
And, save the waggon rocking round,
The landscape sleeps without a sound.
The breeze is stopt, the lazy bough
Hath not a leaf that dances now;
The tottergrass upon the hill,
And spiders' threads, are standing still;
The feathers dropt from moorhen's wing,
Which to the water's surface cling,
Are steadfast, and as heavy seem
As stones beneath them in the stream;
Hawkweed and groundsel's fanning downs
Unruffled keep their seedy crowns;
And in the oven-heated air,
Not one light thing is floating there,
Save that to the earnest eye,
The restless heat seems twittering by.

—JOHN CLARE, Poems.

L'Homme, Ressemblance de Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

POUR apprendre la vérité concernant l'homme, image et ressemblance de Dieu, l'humanité se tourne de plus en plus vers l'étude de la Bible jointe à celle de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy. Les voies et les moyens matériels ont si peu réussi à établir des conditions satisfaisantes, heureuses et saines, qu'une foule de personnes cherchent le secours dans une direction plus élevée: elles apprennent que Dieu, l'Entendement infini et divin, gouverne tout l'univers.

La nature mentale des choses devient graduellement évidente, car plus les savants essaient d'analyser la matière, plus ils s'aperçoivent qu'elle n'a pas de substance. Ainsi ce que révèle l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, c'est-à-dire la nature divinement mentale de l'univers créé par Dieu, tend à devenir plus manifeste que ce n'était le cas il y a vingt ou trente ans.

Pour parvenir à la vérité touchant l'homme réel, il faut d'abord avoir un concept exact de Dieu. L'étude de la Bible révèle plusieurs synonymes pouvant s'appliquer à Dieu. Les termes Amour, Esprit, Entendement, Ame, Vie, Vérité, sont employés d'une manière soit directe soit indirecte pour exprimer la nature divine; et naturellement l'homme réel exprime ces caractéristiques. Les Ecritures parlent aussi de Dieu comme étant le Père, l'unique cause suprême, l'origine ou la base de tout ce qui existe réellement. Mrs. Eddy emploie tous ces termes pour désigner la Divinité; de plus elle se sert fréquemment du mot Principe comme synonyme de Dieu. Il est possible que ce terme paraisse d'abord étrange; mais sa justesse et sa propriété ne seront pas contestées par celui qui discerne la nature de Dieu, de l'Entendement qui gouverne toutes choses.

En sa qualité de Principe, Dieu est la Vérité absolue et fondamentale, l'autorité suprême. Dans Son univers, il ne peut rien arriver qui soit contraire à Son gouvernement ou à Sa loi. L'univers de Dieu est spirituel, et Dieu, l'Entendement divin, est omniprésent. Dès lors, comment discernera-t-on l'homme réel? Ce ne sera certes point par l'entendement mortel ou la matière. C'est mentalement, par un penser pur et spiritualisé, qu'il faut discerner cet homme véritable.

Certains textes bibliques parlent de Dieu comme étant invisible, et l'Epître aux Colossiens nous dit que l'homme réel "est l'image du Dieu invisible." Donc l'homme réel doit être lui-même invisible—du moins les sens matériels ne peuvent le voir. Ceci n'est pas difficile à comprendre. Par exemple, qui d'entre nous peut voir la bonté, l'amour, la pureté, la probité, la miséricorde et d'autres qualités semblables? Personne; mais l'utilisation de ces qualités produit des résultats d'une immense portée. Toute action qui s'inspire d'un amour désintéressé, toute œuvre accomplie sans aucune pensée d'ambition personnelle, tout exemple de pardon sincère, illustre Dieu, ou le bien, s'exprimant par l'homme.

Etant inséparables de Dieu, les bonnes pensées sont spontanément actives, et ne manquent jamais de faire du bien. Elles favorisent de diverses manières le succès, l'appréciation, le contentement, la paix, la joie, la protection; et ceci peut être démontré par quiconque suit l'exemple de Jésus et s'efforce sincèrement d'avoir des pensées conformes à l'Entendement divin. Au foyer, au bureau, dans les affaires, ceux qui sont doux, probes, actifs, désintéressés, aimants, compatissants, manifestent dans une certaine mesure l'homme réel dont Mrs. Eddy nous dit qu'il n'est pas physique, mais qu'il "est idée, l'image de l'Amour" (*Science et Santé*, p. 475). Le pouvoir et la présence du bien invisible se font sentir et apprécier. En vérité, les pensées d'amour exprimées par un membre de son entourage ont encouragé mainte personne à travailler beaucoup mieux qu'elle ne l'avait fait précédemment.

Puisque Dieu est l'Entendement infini, on comprendra que l'homme doit être conscience individuelle. Ainsi le raisonnement logique montre bien que les croyances inharmonieuses et perturbatrices qui se trouvent dans l'entendement mortel et sont inconnues à Dieu, ne sont que de fausses images mentales, des suggestions n'ayant aucune existence réelle. Quelle joie d'apprendre par les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne que les suggestions mauvaises et les prétendues lois matérielles de l'hérédité sont dépourvues de réalité ou de pouvoir parce qu'elles n'ont pas leur source en Dieu, l'Entendement divin; que nous n'avons point à les craindre puisqu'elles n'ont ni passé, ni présent, ni avenir!

A la page 91 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Absorbés dans le moi matériel nous ne discernons et ne reflétons que faiblement la substance de la Vie ou Entendement." Puis allant comme de coutume jusqu'au fond du sujet, elle ajoute: "Nier le moi matériel facilite le discernement de l'individualité spirituelle et éternelle de l'homme, et détruit les connaissances erronées qui viennent de la matière ou par ce qu'on nomme les sens matériels."

Les millions d'hommes qui chaque jour adressent leur prière à "notre Père" devront tôt ou tard s'éveiller au fait que Dieu étant Esprit, l'homme, rejeton de Dieu, est forcément spirituel, et que celui qui s'absorbe "dans le moi matériel" exprime non pas l'homme réel, mais un mensonge; que ce mensonge, avec le péché, la maladie, la pauvreté, la guerre et les autres maux qui l'accompagnent, peut se dissoudre dans le néant. Ceci s'effectue si l'on soutient avec persistance la vérité touchant la suprématie et la totalité de Dieu,—si l'on s'efforce de prouver que l'homme réel est pur, spirituel, parfait comme le Père et reflète toujours la sagesse, la capacité, la puissance et l'amour divins.

Les pensées spirituelles, bonnes et pures, constituent l'existence spirituelle; elles détruisent le masque de la matérialité, accélèrent la destruction de l'erreur, et nous permettent de reconnaître le glorieux royaume de Dieu, proche et parfait. Dès lors nous obéirons à Dieu d'une manière spontanée, avec amour et sans crainte, car nous agirons comme voyant "Celui qui est invisible;" nous ne refléterons plus que les attributs divins tels que l'amour, la miséricorde, la justice, la pureté, l'immortalité.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Street Scene in Naples

A gorge-like passage bright with
fruits and flowers
Between tall rainbow-tinted tenements
That gleam through dust like rare
old tapestries;
From open windows stretch long
zigzag lines
Of garments drying in the white-hot sun
The street is thronged with motley
multitudes—
Naked children with lovely lustrous
eyes,
Gentle-faced women and dark
graceful men
Laughing and talking in soft Latin
tones.
Over the cobbles rattles a donkey
cart
Driven by a handsome ragged youth,
a huckster
Lying indolent upon his back,
Singing the deathless songs of Italy.

LEDA WHITTAKER BLAKENEY.

Man—God's Likeness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

INCREASING numbers in the world today are studying the Bible in conjunction with "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, in order to learn the truth about man, God's image and likeness. Material ways and means seem to fall so far short in their efforts to bring about satisfying, healthy, and happy conditions, that many are turning to a higher source for help, and are learning that God as infinite divine Mind, governs all.

The mental nature of things is becoming more apparent, for as the material scientists try to analyze matter, the more shadowy it is seen to be. Thus the divinely mental nature of God's universe, as revealed through the study of Christian Science, tends to become more readily apparent than could have been the case, perhaps twenty or thirty years ago.

Now to get at the truth about the real man it is necessary first to have a clear concept of God. Study of the Bible reveals many synonyms directly applicable to God. The terms Love, Spirit, Mind, Soul, Life, and Truth are all used directly or indirectly as expressing the nature of God, and naturally the real man expresses these characteristics. God is also spoken of as Father, the one supreme cause, origin, or basis of all that exists in reality. Added to these terms for Deity, Mrs. Eddy frequently uses the term Principle as a synonym for God. And though this term may at first seem strange, its accuracy and appropriateness cannot be gainsaid, when the nature of God as the all-governing Mind is discerned.

God as Principle is absolute, fundamental Truth, the supreme controlling authority. Nothing can happen in His universe contrary to His government or law. God's universe is spiritual, and God, divine Mind, is omnipresent. Then how is the real man to be discerned? Certainly not through mortal mind or matter. He must be discerned mentally, through pure, spiritualized thinking.

God is occasionally referred to in the Bible as the invisible, and in Colossians we read that the real man "is the image of the invisible God." Then the real man must be invisible too—that is, to material sense. But this is quite understandable. Who, for instance, can see goodness, love, purity, honesty, mercy, and such like? No one; but the result of utilizing these qualities is far reaching. Every truly loving, unselfish deed performed without thought of aggrandizement, every instance of whole-hearted forgiveness, illustrates God, or good, as expressed through man.

Good thoughts, being inseparable from God, are spontaneously active; and they never fail to bless. In countless ways these good thoughts promote success, appreciation, contentment, peace, joy, and protection; and whoever honestly tries to conform his thinking to divine Mind, as Jesus did, can prove this for himself. In the home, office, or business, by being gentle, honest, alert, unselfish, loving, and compassionate one is manifesting something of the real man, who, as Mrs. Eddy tells us, is not physical, but "is idea, the image, of Love" (Science and Health, p. 475). The power and presence of invisible good are felt and appreciated. Indeed, many a one has been encouraged to do much better work as the result of loving and good thoughts expressed to him by another.

Since God is infinite Mind, one soon realizes that man must be an individual consciousness. So logical reasoning makes it plain that the discordant, disturbing beliefs of mortal mind, which are unknown to God, are only false mental pictures or suggestions of that which has no real existence. What joy to learn through the teachings of Christian Science that because evil suggestions and so-called material laws of heredity do not originate in God, divine Mind, they have no power or reality; no past, present, or future; and we therefore must not fear them!

On page 91 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "Absorbed in material selfhood we discern and reflect but faintly the substance of Life or Mind." But with characteristic thoroughness she goes on to say, "The denial of material selfhood aids the discernment of man's spiritual and eternal individuality, and destroys the erroneous knowledge gained from matter or through what are termed the material senses."

The millions who pray daily to "our Father" must sooner or later have their eyes opened to the fact that because God is Spirit, man as His offspring must be spiritual, and that the one "absorbed in material selfhood" is not expressing the real man, but a lie; and that the lie, with its sin, disease, poverty, war, and such like, can be dissolved into nothingness. This is accomplished by contending persistently for the truth about the supremacy and allness of God, and for the fact that the real man is spiritual, pure, and perfect as the Father, ever reflecting His wisdom, ability, power, and love.

Pure, loving, spiritual thoughts, constituting spiritual living, destroy the mask of materiality, hasten the annihilation of all error, and enable one to recognize God's perfect and glorious kingdom right at hand. Then, indeed, will one obey God spontaneously, lovingly, fearlessly, for one will act "as seeing him who is invisible" and reflect only divine attributes, such as love, mercy, justice, purity, immortality.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Sunset Clouds

Along the prairie's wide horizon lies
A drifting line of clouds beneath the skies,
Like surf that foams
Upon some far-flung shore,
They break and disappear as daylight dies.

GWEN CASTLE.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Respond To Good Demand And Prices Rise

Substantial Gains Recorded by Widening List of Securities

By Forrest Price

Forward march!

That was the order given the market today, and stocks responded accordingly.

Up they went after a little early hesitation. Nearly everything on the Big Board ascended substantially. It was not what might be called an extraordinary bull market, but it was a normal, steady one.

A total of approximately 1,000,000 shares changed hands.

A few stocks made new highs for the year. These included Crosley Radio, du Pont preferred, Pathe A, Allis Chalmers preferred and American Sugar preferred.

Other good gainers were Eastman Kodak, du Pont common, General Motors, Howe Sound, Sears Roebuck, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Westinghouse Electric, Johns-Manville, Montgomery Ward, Kresge preferred and Island Creek Coal. Spiegel-May-Stern soared more than 3 points. U. S. Steel, American Telephone and other leaders rose sharply. U. S. Smelting advanced 3 points.

German bonds were on the toboggan today. The Dawes Plan 7s dropped to a new low. There was heavy selling of the Young Plan bonds at lower prices, and there was also a slump in German Agricultural Bank bonds. Some improvement was shown by such corporate issues as Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, International Telephone 5s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and Standard Oil of New York 5½s.

Conflicting reports as to just how much damage the drought did to crops were responsible for the jumpy antics of grain prices. After early hesitancy corn rose more than 3½ cents a bushel, and wheat and oats gained substantially.

Just how much influence labor troubles will have upon general business this summer is hard to tell at present. However, if past experience is a reliable guide, business will steadily move forward despite strikes. It is anticipated that with the increasing industrial activity there will be more labor disputes. This always has been the case in days gone by. It is a sure indication of returning prosperity.

It is not believed that coming strikes will do anything more than temporarily retard business expansion. If anything serious threatens the Administration is certain to step in to avert trouble.

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—Financial markets generally were in a more cheerful mood today, and prices moved up to firmer levels despite restricted trading volumes.

Stock performed to the satisfaction of recovery proponents although brokerage houses still bemoaned the slackness of business. Some uneasiness continued in evidence as the steel-labor controversy appeared to be without any immediate solution.

Good Advances

Shares that rallied around 1 to 2 points included those of American Telephone, U. S. Smelting, U. S. Steel, Johns-Manville, National Steel, American Sugar Refining, Chrysler, Western Union, Westinghouse, American Can, Montgomery Ward, Eastman Kodak, du Pont, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Schenley, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Commercial Alcohol, Cerro de Pasco and American Smelting.

National Lead, although inactive, jumped 6½ points, and Spiegel-May-Stern got up 3. Auburn Automobile came back fractionally after its yesterday's relapse. The utilities and oils were somewhat higher.

Buying in American Telephone was attributed partly to reports from Washington that the proposed Congressional investigation of this utility might be sidetracked for this session. Some of the metal group apparently responded to the Senate's passage of the silver bill.

Bond Prices Mixed

A large section of the domestic bond list remained virtually stationary during the forenoon trading today. Here and there secondary classifications stirred a moderate trading interest, and as on the previous day price changes were narrow and rather mixed.

Slightly lower levels were recorded by American Smelting 5s, Canadian Pacific debentures, Erie 5s, National Dairy 5¼s, Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Railway 4s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s.

United States Governments were as inactive as they have been during recent trading sessions. Prices were about steady. Treasury 3s of 1951 and 3¾s of 1940 rose 3-32s of a point. Other parts of the list showed declines ranging from 1-32d to 3-32s.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	29¼	32	Manhattan	31½	34
City	28¾	31½	Public	34¾	37
Commercial	150	200	Trade	Bank	28	32
Fifth Av	1030	1100	Yorkville	35	40
First, N Y.	1690	1790			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	62	66	Fulton	240	290
Banca C I	145	190	Guaranty	365	390
Bk NY&T	358	370	Irving	17½	19
Bronx	6¼	8	Kings Co	1800	1900
Brooklyn	110	125	Law Tit&G	2	4
Cn Hanover	129	133	M'facturers	223½	241½
Chemical	41	46	New York	1085¼	1115
County	39½	43	Title Guar.	8	10
Empire	19¼	22	Unit States	1735	1800

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	34¾	37	Merchants	305	350
N Shawmut	23¼	25	Second Nat	95	110

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	42	45	Harris T&S	205	230
First Nat	100	115	Northern Tr	380	410

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	39½	43	Home	24½	26½
Am Alliance	19½	22	North River	30¼	33
Gt Ameren	19	21	Spgfld Fire	94¼	100
Hartford	83	87	U S Fire	38¼	41

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 12	Last June 11
			—A—					
107½	89	7	Abraham & S pf	10	107	107	107	
11⅛	8¾		Adams Express	1800	9¼	8¾	9¼	9
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	200	29¼	28	29	28½
11¾	7⅜		Addressograph	300	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
106½	91¾	3	Air Reduction	400	98½	97	98½	96¼
33⅞	17⅝	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3200	20⅝	20¼	20¾	20⅝
8¼	2½		Alleghany Corp	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
16¼	6½	N	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	14½	13⅞	14¼	13¾
160¾	126⅛	6	Allied Chem	200	140¾	140¾	140¾	139½
128	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	126	126	126	
23⅜	13¾		Allis Chalmers	600	17⅝	17	17⅜	17
20½	12¾		Alpha Port Cem	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	
48	35	.50g	Amal Leather pf	100	44	44	44	
55¾	41½	2	Amerada	100	32¾	32½	32½	33½
36	25¼		Am Agri Chem	1200	54¾	53¼	54¾	54
32½	14½		Am Bank Note	100	33½	33½	33½	
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	1300	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	21⅜
12⅜	7⅜		Am Beet Sugar	20	48¼	48¼	48¼	
71	46½		Am Beet Sug pf	300	11¾	11	11	10½
110½	98	.80	Am Brake &F	20	64¾	64	64	63
107¾	90¼	4	Am Brake S&F pf	300	26¾	25½	25¾	25¾
145⅝	126¼	7	Am Can	10	109	109	109	
33⅞	18¼		Am Can pf	1300	98	96⅞	97¾	97
90	48½	3	Am Car & Fdry	100	145	145	145	
62⅜	32		Am Chicle	800	22½	21⅞	22½	21⅞
5	2		Am Com Alcohol	100	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
30	17		Am Encaustic T	1900	38¾	36⅝	38¼	37½
17½	9⅜		Am & For Pow pf	200	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
10½	6¼		Am & For Pw 2pf	500	21⅜	21	21¾	20⅝
10	6¼		Am Hide & L	600	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11⅜
11	6¼		Am Ice	100	7	7	7	
38¾	22¼		Am International	1100	7¾	7⅛	7⅜	8
74⅝	49		Am Locomotives	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	8⅞
10¼	3½		Am Loco pf	100	53½	53½	53½	
27¾	18		Am Mach & Met	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
34¾	21	1½	Am Metal	800	24¾	23¾	24¼	
12¼	8⅞		Am News	400	26½	25	26¼	
28¼	12⅞	1¼	Am Power & Lt	2200	7¾	7¼	7¾	
39⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	400	19¾	19¼	19¾	
17⅝	12		Am P&L 6% pf	300	21½	21	21½	
28¼	16¾		Am Radiator	4400	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¾
7¾	3¼		Am Rolling Mill	2900	20¾	19¾	20	19¾
30	19½	2	Am Seating	100	4¾	4¼	4¼	
51¾	35⅜		Am Shipbuilding	50	24½	24	24	
123	100		Am Smelt & Ref	6500	43	41⅜	42½	41¾
94¾	71¼	7g	Am Smelt & R pf	200	120	120	120	118½
26½	15		Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	90	90	90	
44¼	37		Am Steel Fdries	400	26½	25	26¼	24½
61	46	2	Am Stores	500	43½	43	43¾	43
117⅝	103½	7	Am Sugar Ref	2800	60¾	60	60	59½
125¾	107⅝	9	Am Sug Ref pf	100	117⅞	117⅝	117⅝	
28⅝	7¾		Am Tel & Tel	2800	119	116½	118¼	117
27⅝	26¾	h	Am Type F pf	40	18	17½	17½	17½
80	54	6	Am Wat W & E	2400	20¼	19½	19½	19½
17½	8½		Am Watlpr	100	7	7	7	7
83¾	58	1½g	Am Woolen	300	12¼	12	12½	11⅝
4¼	1¾		Am Woolen pf	800	65⅛	63¾	65½	64
17⅝	5¼		Am Writ Pap pf	400	2	2	2	
9	3⅝		Am Writ Pap pf	300	8¼	8	8	
17¾	13		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	7	7	7	7
93¼	76½	7	Anaconda Cop	22800	16¼	15⅜	16	15⅝
8	4¼		Armour Del pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
3¼	2¼		Armour Ill A	2800	6⅜	6	6⅛	6¼
78⅝	55		Armour Ill B	300	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
9¾	5		Armour Ill pf	1900	69½	69	69	
3½	1		Art Metal Const	10	7	7	7	
18¼	11⅛		Asso Apparel Ind	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
77½	50		Asso Dry Goods	300	13¾	13	13	13
73½	51		Asso Dry G 1st pf	100	63	63	63	
87⅜	70⅛	5.00	Atchison T&SF	4900	59½	57	58⅜	58
84¼	34¼		Atchison pf	100	85⅜	85	85¾	86⅞
35½	21¾	1b	Atl Coast Line	400	42	42	42	
57⅞	35¼	.50b	Atl Refining	2900	27¾	26½	41½	41
16⅝	7		Atlas Powder	200	49½	49⅜	49½	27½
10¾	5⅜		Auburn Auto	14600	31⅝	30⅜	31	30¾
			Austin Nichols	440	13¼	13	13	13
			Aviation Corp Del	1300	7⅞	6¾	7	6⅞
			—B—					
16	9⅞		Baldwin Loco	3500	11⅜	11⅛	11½	11¼
34½	21		Balt & Ohio	2100	25¼	24¼	24¾	24¾
47¾	24½	2½	Balt & Ohio pf	600	29	28	29	
46⅛	34½		Bangor & Aroos	100	42½	42½	42½	41⅛
6½	3		Barker Bros	400	9	9	9	
38½	16⅛		Barker Bros pf	50	29¼	29	29	29
10	7		Barnsdall A	400	8¼	8	8¼	8
15¼	10⅜		Beatrice Cream	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	17½
23⅝	13⅜		Belding Hem	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
19⅞	12½	1½	Bendix Aviation	3000	16⅞	16	16⅜	15⅞
40¼	30⅜		Beneficial Ind In	400	17⅞	16	16⅞	17
82	58½		Bethlehem Steel	3200	34⅝	33¾	34⅜	33¾
40	25	1b	Beth Steel pf	100	64	64	64	
16¼	10¼		Bigelow Sanford	200	27	27	27	
68¾	49⅝	3	Blaw Knox	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
83	76	4¶	Bohn Alm & Br	100	55¼	55¼	55¼	55½
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	10	78½	78½	78½	
28⅝	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	2800	26⅜	25⅞	26¼	25⅝
19⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	1800	24¾	23⅝	24¼	23½
40¼	28¼		Brooklyn Man T	1800	17¼	16¾	17¼	17
84¾	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1300	39½	39½	39½	38¾
58¼	41	6	Brooklyn Ø pf	100	93	93	93	
80½	60½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	50¼	47¾	50¼	
107⅝	68		Brunswick Balke	100	65⅝	65⅜	65⅝	65
9⅜	5½		Bucyrus Erie	900	6¼	6¼	8¼	
14½	9¼		Bucyrus E cv pf	400	11¾	11½	11¾	11½
75	56	2	Bucyrus E pf	40	58	58	58	
7¾	5⅜		Budd Mfg	1200	6½	6½	6½	6¾
8	4		Budd Wheel	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
19⅜	12¼	.40	Burns Bros pf	70	9	9	9	9
3⅞	1¾	h	Burroughs Add	2100	14⅜	14¼	14¾	14½
15¾	5½		Bush Terminal	400	3	2½	2½	
3	1		Bush T Bldgs pf cts	80	11	9¾	9¾	
32¾	18¾		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
67⅜	47¼		Byers	1800	23½	22¾	23¾	23¾
			Byers pf	80	54	53¼	53¼	53¼
			—C—					
34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	2100	33¼	31⅜	32½	31¼
1¾	⅞		Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
29½	20	1	Calumet & Hecla	2500	5¼	4⅞	5	4⅝
18¼	12¾		Canada Dry	2500	18¾	18¼	18¾	18¾
38	28½	2	Canadian Pacific	6800	15½	15¼	15½	15⅜
10	5¾		Cannon Mills	200	34	33¾	34	
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin	100	9	9	9	
86¾	46		Capital Admin pf	60	34⅞	34	34	34⅞
33⅜	23½	.50	Case Thresh	1500	55½	53¾	55	54¼
44⅞	22¾		Caterpillar Trac	1300	37½	37	37½	26⅞
4	1½	h	Celanese Corp	4500	28	27½	27½	26⅞
22¾	6½	h	Celotex vtc	100	2½	2½	2½	
32½	24	1½	Celotex Co pf	810	13¾	13¼	13¾	13½
40¼	30¼	.50b	Central Aguirre	500	28¼	28	28¼	
73¾	31¼		Cerro de Pasco	9200	38¾	37	38⅜	37⅜
47⅞	39½	2.80	Certain-Teed	300	6¾	6	6¾	6
8	1⅞		Chi & E Ill pf	2300	47⅞	47½	47¾	47
8½	4¼		Chi & Gt West	100	4	4	4	
13¼	6¾		Chi Mil & St P	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
15	6¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	500	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
28	13¼		Chi & N'western	2100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¼
97⅜	51½		Chi N'west pf	3200	10⅜	9¾	10⅛	10
28¾	16½		Chi Pneu Tool	200	18⅜	18	18⅜	18¾
9	4¾		Chi Pneu T pf	900	8¾	7⅞	8¼	9
9¾	4¾		Chi RI&P 6%	1200	23¾	23¼	23¾	23½
11⅜	6		Chi RI&P 7%	200	5	4¾	5	4½
60⅜	36½	1¶	Childs Company	100	7½	5¾	5¾	5⅞
24⅝	17¼	2	Chrysler	29800	44	42¼	42¾	42⅝
86	67	6½	City Ice & Fuel	200	21	21	21	22½
2⅛	⅞		City Ice & F pf	100	2	2	2	2
45	28	1	City Stores	30	82¾	82	82	83
18½	9⅜		Cluett Peabody	200	1	1	1	
9½	4½		Colgate-Palm-P	100	37	37	37	37
28½	6⅜	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	2500	16⅜	15½	16⅛	16¼
8⅜	3⅜		Collins & Aikman	400	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8¼
32	10½		Colo Fuel & Ir	1800	19	18⅝	19	18¾
33¼	20		Colo F&I pf	1100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7
19½	11⅛	.50	Colo & So 1pf	20	28	27½	28	27
76½	52	6	Columbia Gas	5900	14	13¾	13¾	13⅝
34¾	23	1¶	Columbia G pf A	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	
77¼	58	2	Columbian Carb	1900	72	71¾	72	71
35½	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	700	30	29¾	29¾	29¾
59⅜	35¾	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	10	28½	28½	28½	
108⅝	91	6	Comm Inv Tr	800	37	35¼	36½	
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Invest Tr cv pf	100	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	107¼
3⅝	1¾		Commercial Solvents	5700	24½	23¾	24	23¾
52¾	21½	.6	Comwlth & Sou	4300	23¾	21¾	23¾	23¾
31½	23	1.30	Comwlth &S 6pf	300	46¾	46	46¾	47
47⅜	31½	2	Congoleum Nairn	700	28	27⅞	28	27⅜
92¼	82	5	Consol Film Ind	200	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
4¾	2½		Consol Gas	7100	33⅜	32⅜	32¾	32¼
14½	9½	.28b	Consol Gas pf	300	91	91	91	
2½	⅞		Consol Laundries	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
5⅜	2⅞		Consol Oil	5800	11½	11½	11½	11¼
14⅜	7		Consol Textile	700	1½	1½	1½	1½
2⅜	1		Container B	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
83¼	69½	3	Cont Baking A	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Baking B	500	1½	1½	1½	
2⅝	1⅜		Cont Can	1300	79¾	78½	78¾	78
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Insurance	1700	32⅝	31⅝	31⅞	31½
84½	60½	3	Cont Oil	2000	22	21¾	21¾	21¾
9⅝	3¾		Corn Products	600	69¾	68	68	68
38	28	2	Coty	1800	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞
16⅝	8		Cream of Wheat	600	33¼	32½	33½	32⅝
36⅛	24½		Crosley Radio	2100	16⅝	16	16	15⅝
6⅜	3⅛		Crown Cork & S	200	27½	27½	27½	
9⅞	3½		Crown Zellerbach	600	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
20⅛	7		Cuban Am Sug	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
80	37		Cuban Am S pf	90	47½	46	46	47
29¾	12¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	46¼	46	46¼	47
84¼	43½	2½g	Curtis Publishing	400	23½	23½	23½	23½
5¼	2½		Curtis Pub pf	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright	700	81	80¾	80¾	81
			Curtiss-Wright A	6900	11½	10¾	11¼	10⅞
			—D—					
34½	18		Deere & Co	2000	21¾	20¾	21	20¾
13½	11⅜	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	11½	11½	11½	11½
33¾	20⅛		Del & Hudson	1900	56	55	56	55
13¼	8¾		Del Lack & W	2100	24¾	23¾	24¾	23¾
84	63½	4	Denver R G pf	500	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
28½	22	1½	Detroit Edison	100	75½	73½	75½	75
28½	21¾	1	Devoe & Ray A	500	49½	49¼	49¼	
12	8	1.50†	Diamond Match	1500	24	23	24	
28½	14½		Dome Mines	3200	43	42½	42¾	42½
11⅞	7½		Douglas A	2100	22¾	21	22¾	21½
103⅞	80	2.60	Dresser B	300	123¾	123½	123¾	122½
123½	115	6	du Pont de Nem	10800	91¾	88½	89½	88¾
104	90	5	du Pont de Nem pf	300	123¾	123½	123¾	122½
			Duquesne Lt pf	50	101½	101¼	101¾	101½
			—E—					
12¾	8½		Eastern Roll Mill	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
98	79	4	Eastman Kodak	1900	100¼	98½	99¼	98½
22½	13½	1	Eaton Mfg	1200	18¼	18	18½	18¼
19¼	11		Ekkington Schild	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
31¼	18½		Elec Auto-Lite	4100	23¾	23	23⅜	23
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	95	95	95	95
7½	3¾		Elec Bond	400	5½	5	5	5
9⅛	4½		Elec & Mus Ind	300	7½	7½	7½	7½
21	8		Elec Pow & Lt	800	6¼	5⅞	6	5⅞
52	40	2	Elec Pow & L pf	300	14¾	14	14¾	
1⅞	⅝		Elec Sto Battery	200	42¾	41¾	42¾	42½
63	51	3	Elk Horn Coal	100	52	52	52	
8¾	4¾		Endicott Johnson	300	55	54½	55	54⅞
23½	11¾	.50	Engineers Pub S	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
25½	14½		Engineers P S 5pf	200	43¾	43¾	43¾	
10⅜	6¼		Engineers PS 6pf	100	12¾	12¾	13¾	
24⅛	13⅜	1	Equitable Off Bld	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
14⅜	7⅛		Erie RR	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
27½	9	.80	Eureka Vacuum	600	20½	19¾	20½	19½
			Evans Products	3800	26¼	24⅞	25¾	24¾
			—F—					
18	7		Fairbanks Morse	500	14½	13¾	14½	13¾
61	30		Fairbanks M pf	40	53¾	53¾	53¾	54
35	23¼	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	400	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½
25⅛	17	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
67⅛	54½	2½	Firestone T&R	300	31¾	31¼	31¾	31¼
17⅞	2¼	h	First Nat Stores	100	19¼	19	19	
21	10½		Follansbee B	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
22	12¼		Food Mach	700	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
17¼	8¾		Foster-Wheeler	200	19	18½	19	18½
27½	19¾	.45b	Foundation	800	16¾	16	16	
17½	12¼		Fourth Nat Inv	400	13¾	12	13¾	
63	38½	7	Fox Film A	2200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
50¾	33	3	Franklin Sim pf	700	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
			Freeport Texas	3800	30¾	30½	30	30¾
			—G—					
20	11⅛		Gamewell	120	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
87	70	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	81	81	81	
11½	7¾		GenAm Inv	800	9¾	8¾	9¾	8¾
43⅜	33¼	1	Gen Am Trans	700	39	37½	39	37¾
33⅜	15⅛		Gen Asphalt	1300	30	29¾	30	29¾
14⅜	9¼	1	Gen Baking	600	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
10⅛	8¾		Gen Bronze	1500	8½	8	8⅜	8
61⅛	33⅜		Gen Cable	100	17⅜	17	17⅜	17
33	14½		Gen Cable pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
25¼	18⅛	.80	Gen Electric	10900	21½	20¾	20⅞	20½
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1200	12½	12⅜	12½	12½
36⅞	31¼	1.80	Gen Foods	3800	32½	32¼	32½	32½
64½	53⅝	3	Gen Mills	100	37	37	37	37
42	29½	1	Gen Motors	27200	33⅜	32⅝	33¼	32⅝
103	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	101¾	101¾	101¾	
6⅜	3⅜		Gen Out Ad	300	5¼	4¾	5	4¾
21	8		Gen Out Ad A	400	12	11	11	
73½	6		Gen Print Ink pf	100	18	16	18	
5⅝	2¼		Gen Pub Service	400	86	86	86	
45⅜	31¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	34¼	34	34¼	33¼
3⅝	1½		Gen Realty	200	34½	34¼	34½	
20⅜	16		Gen Refract cv	300	27¾	26¾	27¾	27¾
12½	12¼		Gen Refract cv pf	100	19	19	19	
63	47	5	Gillette Saf Ras	100	15½	15½	15½	14⅞
6⅜	3⅜		Gillette S R pf	600	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜
28⅝	15⅝	1	Gimbel Bros	100	62	62	62	61½
9¼	5½		Glidden	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
23	16¾	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	2800	26	25½	25¾	25⅜
18	12¼		Gold Dust	800	7¾	7¼	7¼	7
41⅜	25¾		Goodrich	1200	20½	20½	20⅝	20¼
86¼	74	4	Goodyear	1900	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
11⅜	7		Goodyear 1pf	2300	11¼	10	10¾	10⅝
2¾	1		Gotham Silk Hos	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
13⅜	8		Graham Paige	600	3⅜	3	3⅛	3
40⅜	30	1	Grand Union	1400	11½	11	11	11
34½	18		Grant (WT)	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	
34½	25	2.40	Great Nor pf	3600	33½	33	33	33
112	102	7

Financial: News and Comment

Reserve Board Defends Open Market Policy

Says Buying U. S. Bonds Eased Credit and Helped Arrest Deflation

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Building of excess cash reserves through Federal Reserve Bank open market operations was reported by the reserve board today to have helped "arrest a powerful deflationary movement and created conditions propitious to business recovery."

The board in its annual report to Congress said the reserve banks purchased $580,000,000 of government securities in 1933. Its present holdings are $2,430,000,000 and have contributed to a record level of $3,787,000,000 in member bank reserve balances or about $1,700,000,000 in surplus cash reserves.

"It is difficult to say," the board reported, "what the course of the depression would have been had the Federal Reserve System not pursued a policy of liberal open market purchases which at first helped the banks to meet extraordinary demands upon them and later to build up excess reserves to an unprecedented level.

"A review of open market operations by the Federal Reserve system during the last four years indicates therefore that the placing of reserve funds in the market through the purchase of United States government securities has been an effective means of preventing exceptional demands upon the member banks from tightening the credit situation and that these funds have been a powerful means toward the establishment and maintenance of ease in the short-term money market."

The Board reviewed at length money and banking developments during critical situations in 1933 and disclosed that just prior to the banking holiday conditions became so difficult the board suspended reserve requirements for 30 days and established a tax on the amounts by which reserves were deficient.

Department Store Sales in May Are 12 P. C. Above 1933

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—May's value of department store sales was reported by the Federal Reserve Board at 12 per cent above May, 1933.

But preliminary figures compiled by 540 stores in 284 cities showed "an increase from April to May of less than the estimated seasonal amount."

The board's index which makes allowances for differences in the number of business days and seasonal changes, was 75 per cent of the 1923-25 average in May, compared with 77 in April and in March.

All 12 reserve districts shared in the increase over May last year, the largest being in Cleveland, St. Louis, Dallas, Richmond, and Atlanta. For the first five months of 1934 the aggregate value of department store sales was 20 per cent larger than last year.

The percentage of increase in May over May 1933, was reported for each reserve district as follows: Boston, 3; New York, 7; Philadelphia, 13; Cleveland, 24; Richmond, 21; Atlanta, 21; Chicago, 16; St. Louis, 24; Minneapolis, 12; Kansas City, 19; Dallas, 22; and San Francisco, 1.

Hosiery Output For April Shown

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—Production of a full-fashioned hosiery during April totaled 2,639,185 dozen pairs and shipments 2,651,719 dozen pairs, the Hosiery Code Authority stated in its first monthly report on the industry's statistical position.

April production of all types of seamless hosiery was reported as 6,233,464 dozen pairs and shipments at 5,783,553 dozen pairs.

Full-fashioned hosiery stocks at the month-end were 4,181,466 dozen pairs and all types of seamless hose 12,783,957 dozen pairs.

France and England Still Buy American Securities

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 12—England and France during May continued to purchase American securities on balance in the New York market, according to records compiled by the foreign department of Fenner & Beane, members of the New York Stock Exchange.

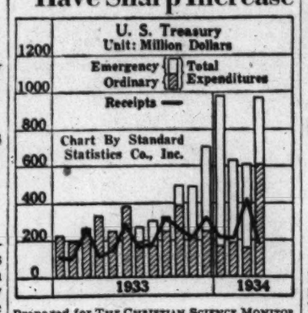
The figures show that France has purchased our securities on balance continuously since last September, while British investors have been steady buyers since May of 1933, regardless of the intermediate fluctuations of the markets, upward or downward.

Purchases by English investors during May, the firm's records show, exceeded sales by approximately 26 per cent. Purchases for the account of French investors exceeded sales by about 5 per cent.

For the first five months of the current year the records show that England's purchases exceeded sales by 28 per cent.

EAST CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK
Over 8 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.
One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq.
Elevated Transfer Station
INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 15

U. S. Expenditures Have Sharp Increase



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS THE accompanying chart shows, there recently has been a sharp increase both in ordinary and emergency government expenditures.

The total outgo in the year ending this month will fall far short of the January estimates, but the Treasury at present is taking on obligations, and seems likely to take on others, at a considerable rate.

Credit Men Claim Fear Is Greatest Check to Business

LOS ANGELES, June 12 (AP)—Business executives representing billions of dollars in annual business were urged today "not to give way to fears concerning the future of America."

More than 1500 of them attending the convention of the National Association of Credit Men were told by Dr. Frederic P. Woellner of the University of California at Los Angeles that "even in a depression we are living better than we did during good times 100 years ago. For all our insecurity, look back and get that contrast. Our greatest trouble is fear."

He said he saw no threat of a dictatorship by President Roosevelt, asserting the President "has showed he wants to keep the middle road."

Officials of the association estimated the executives in attendance represented more than $65,000,000,000 in annual business.

A code of ethical practice, independent of the NRA, is being drafted here by the association.

As the committee selected to draft the code began its work, Ernest I. Kilkup of Providence, R. I., president of the association, told the annual convention it was necessary for those giving and receiving credit to realize that "the integrity of the credit contract rests more on moral than on material values."

Treasury Silver Buying Seen As Steadying Dollar

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—The Treasury's silver buying program, in the opinion of some foreign exchange experts, may be decidedly useful in keeping the dollar from rising in terms of the pound sterling and thus having a deflationary effect upon sensitive commodity prices.

The condition of the German mark, with its backing of gold and foreign exchange virtually gone, and the severe control recently imposed over dealings in the Italian lira, appear to have started a renewed flow of funds from Europe to the United States during the past few days, and the dollar has shown a decided tendency to rise.

While the French franc and other gold bloc currencies remain on the gold standard, and the pound sterling remains fairly stable in terms of gold, the recent strength in the dollar presumably will not carry it much higher, for it will soon pass the levels at which it would be profitable to import gold. An inflow of gold might ensue similar to that of February, and it should tend to keep the dollar from rising to any very substantial premium.

Munson Line Wants Time to Reorganize

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—The Munson Line, Inc., steamship operators, has filed a petition in Federal Court asking for time to effect a reorganization for the protection of creditors and stockholders.

The petition said the company was unable to meet its debts as they matured and sought to reorganize under a section of the Bankruptcy Act.

It also reported that the G. & B. Marine Repair Company had begun action against the line seeking a receivership.

A recent petition in bankruptcy against the line was dismissed.

Workers' Living Costs Advance 3-10 of 1 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 12—The upward movement in living costs of industrial wage-earners, which was interrupted in April, was resumed in May with a rise of 0.3 per cent, according to the monthly index of the National Industrial Conference Board published today. The increase in said to be due entirely to advances in food prices and rents.

In May, the cost of living was 9 per cent higher than in May of last year, but 20.5 per cent lower than in May 1929, it is shown.

Motor Vehicle Output Decreases 11 Per Cent

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—The May output of motor vehicles amounted to 336,657 units, according to the estimate of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

On the basis of this estimate, the month's production represents a decrease of 11 per cent under the preceding month and a gain of 48 per cent over May, 1933

Output of Rayon For 1933 Makes New High Record

World Total 659,500,000 Pounds—Japan Jumps to Second Place

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 12—The world's production of rayon yarns aggregated 659,500,000 pounds in 1933 the largest output on record, according to figures compiled by the Textile Organon, the official publication of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. Last year's output compares with a previous record of 530,220,000 pounds produced in 1932

The United States, as has been the case in each year since 1919 again led all other countries from the standpoint of total production The most interesting development during 1933, however, was the fact that Japan, which did not enter the rayon field on a large scale until 1927, jumped to second place among the largest producers. Japan produced 99,500,000 pounds in 1933, against 84,000,000 pounds produced by Great Britain and 81,800,000 pounds produced by Italy. The latter was the second largest producer in 1932.

Production in United States

Production in the United States aggregated 207,580,000 pounds in 1933 as compared with 134,815,000 pounds produced in 1932 and 150,880,000 pounds produced in 1931, which was the record year for this country, prior to 1933.

On a percentage basis the United States produced 32 per cent of the world's total output in 1933, which was the largest percentage total in the history of the industry. Japan was second with 15 per cent, Great Britain third with 13 per cent and Italy next with 12 per cent.

Referring to the general situation in the textile industry, the publication blames the slowness in the rayon market and in silk, cotton and woolen goods, hosiery, underwear and outerwear on the reaction from the general excesses in purchasing indigenous to the beginning of the NRA program of 1933.

Purchasing power has been seriously "milked" by the preceding movement to buy-before-the-price-rise, it believes. The decks now have to be cleared so that when a revival of demand occurs early this fall the industry will be able to reap its full share.

Rayon Trade Outlook

Commenting specifically on conditions in the rayon industry, the Organon states that the price cut put into effect on May 24 by the larger viscose producers may be viewed as a salutary move from the industry's point of view. Indicating that these prices are temporary and designed to clear the slate was the statement of the producers that advance business at these new prices would be taken only through June and July, whereas the normal booking period for the industry is three months ahead.

The advance in cotton prices in May, despite a decline in consumption in concert with all of the other textile fibers, is attibuted by the Organon to the three factors of the Bankhead Control Bill, the adverse cotton growing weather and the continued favorable exports of raw cotton from this country.

Crude Oil Output In United States Up 155,141 Barrels

TULSA, Okla., June 12 (AP)—Unusually high production in Oklahoma and an increase in Texas and California caused the crude oil output of the United States to rocket last week from 2,491,539 to 2,646,680 barrels a day, the Oil and Gas journal reports.

Production in Oklahoma rose from 476,955 to 548,935 barrels a day. Texas went from 1,080,894 to 1,125,130 barrels, with East Texas showing an advance from 523,550 to 572,720 barrels. California's contribution was an increase from 458,000 to 497,000 barrels.

In Kansas there was a drop from 132,125 to 127,195 barrels; eastern fields, including Michigan, dropped from 134,425 to 133,150 barrels; the Rocky mountain area increased production from 88,820 to 92,140 barrels a day.

Copper Now Priced At 9 Cents a Pound

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—All sellers of copper were reported to have filed a 9-cents-a-pound schedule with the copper code authority, to become effective today. This is an increase of ½ cent a pound in the price of the red metal from the quotation in effect since adoption of the NRA code governing the industry several months ago.

The concentration of buying on Friday, which exceeded 40,000,000 pounds and was followed by sales of 1,816,000 on Saturday, failed to carry through, although most selling organizations reported above the average turnover.

Foreign buying of copper has been in fair volume. European destinations were on a basis of 8.20 cents a pound, c. i. f. Hamburg, Havre and London.

Chilean Exports Show Gain in First Quarter

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 12 (By U. P.)—Copper exports jumped more than 60 per cent and nitrate shipments 270 per cent in the first quarter of 1934 compared with the like period last year.

Copper shipments from Chile rose from 23,900 tons to 39,600 tons, while nitrate jumped from 143,000 to 410,000 tons, including replacement stocks held in Europe. Cereal exports rose from 5461 to 20,057 tons; wine from 1,589,000 to 2,093,000 tons; meat and wool from $1,200,000 to $2,860,000.

Warns of Price Fixing

Floyd L. Carlisle
Chairman of the Boards of Consolidated Gas Company of New York and of the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation.

German Exchange Move Seen as Bid For Coöperation

BERLIN, June 12 (AP)—While most foreign observers look upon Germany's financial future as heading into a blind alley, it was made plain today Germany herself intends to emphasize her importance in world commerce in an effort to obtain the coöperation of the rest of the world in a difficult situation.

The stopping for 14 days of "clearing funds" arrangements with leading banks, which means payments on commercial accounts will not be made druing that period, was regarded here as calling attention to the fact that world trade must coöperate if any sort of debt payment is to be expected from Germany.

"Neither Germany nor the world can very well stand still," said one leading financial writer in commenting upon the formal announcement of 14-day suspension.

Throughout discussions of foreign payments, made difficult by the dwindling supply of foreign exchange, emphasis has been placed by Reichsbank and other officials on Germany's claim for a greater export trade. Yesterday's action was interpreted in official and semi-official quarters as calling attention in a more emphatic manner to the same thing.

The charge was made that the banks in foreign countries affected by the order have misused clearing arrangements recently to abnormal offerings of marks.

The countries named in the suspension order are Sweden, Norway, Finland, Belgium, Spain, France, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland and Holland.

New restrictions on commercial payments abroad are regarded as highly indicative of the present troubled foreign exchange situation.

That the Reichsbank will declare a complete moratorium on all foreign debts including the Young and Dawes loans on the grounds of sheer inability to pay is regarded as a certainty by the German press with the decision expected on July 1.

Against threats of reprisals by cerditor countries German financial writers set forth their belief in the importance of Germany to world trade through purchases of raw materials.

Motor Firm Jumps Australian Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—One of the most impressive signs of better industrial times in Australia is the announcement of General Motors-Holdens, Ltd., that for the next four or five months at least the factory at Woodville, about five miles from Adelaide, will produce more than 2000 bodies a month. This is eight or nine times the output for any of the past three years.

The maximum production of the plant has been 5000 bodies in one month in 1927, but these were of the open type. Closed cars are now in demand, and involve considerably more labor. The present demands on the factory are probably nearly as great as any in the history of the company.

There are now nearly 3000 employees at Woodville, compared with only 700 a year ago. The extended plant will enable approximately 4000 to be employed. There is every prospect that exports to Java and other parts of the East will increase substantially in the near future.

New Concern in Mexico To Make Razor Blades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., June 12—A Mexican firm known as Compañia Industrial Mexicana, capitalized at 500,000 pesos, has been formed by A. L. Mailman, one of the owners of the Pal Blade Corporation of Montreal, Canada, and a group of leading Mexican industrialists and bankers headed by Prisciliano Elizondo and Lorenzo Zambrano of Monterrey. Arrangements have been completed to start construction of a factory in Monterrey immediately, according to L. J. Wise, for the past two years Pal Blade representative in Mexico, who will be managing director of the new firm.

The company will specialize on articles not now manufactured in Mexico, and the first unit will be devoted to making Pal razor blades which are now imported.

Utility Head Says Regulation Inevitably Means Price Fixing

Chairman of Consolidated Gas Co. of New York Warns of Hazards in Interfering With Management—Calls Law of Supply and Demand Basic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UPPER SARANAC, N. Y., June 12—Asserting that no regulatory system could displace or abrogate the law of supply and demand, Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the boards of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York and of the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, speaking before the convention of the New York State Bankers Association here today, declared that regulation results in price fixing and that the mere fixing of prices does not result in the realization of such prices. While deprecating a too-great interference with management, he counseled patience and coöperation, saying that government officials had a most difficult task.

It is perfectly obvious that a study of the history and success or failure of the regulation of public utilities should be the most fertile field to determine the policy of regulation extended to other business enterprises.

Regulation inevitably results in fixing prices. The governmental agency fixing such prices does not necessarily insure the realization of such prices. Back of all enterprise, whether government owned, privately owned, or regulated, the basic law of supply and demand operates.

Law of Supply and Demand

Let me illustrate the regulation which the law of supply and demand itself imposes upon the gas and electric industry. In order to induce a manufacturer to locate his plant in our territory or to buy our service, we must directly compete with the cost to him of supplying facilities for generating his own heat or power. When we go to a storekeeper to sell him additional lighting for his windows, he will buy it only if he can attract more business to his store by this means rather than the equivalent amount of money spent in some other form of advertising. A village will not install additional street lighting for the protection of its citizens at night if it can do so more cheaply by putting on an additional policeman. Electric refrigeration to the housewife must be at a price competitive with ice. Electric cooking is done only competitively with coal or gas. Regardless of public service commission regulation, when we sell securities to the public the price and terms are controlled by the supply and demand for other securities.

Thus, no matter how elaborate a regulatory system is set up, in the last analysis, the most inexorable regulator is the law of supply and demand.

Let me make clear that I am not advocating nor am I disapproving the attempts now being made to extend regulation beyond those enterprises heretofore regulated, but I point out that the inevitable result of regulation presents the tremendously important problem of fixing fair prices and the necessity of changing such fixed prices promptly to meet changing conditions.

Interference With Management

A further great difficulty is to define to what degree regulation shall interfere with management. In the early days of public service commission regulation of utilities, fact finding was the primary object sought. Now, more and more, commissions have come to initiate rate proceedings and to prosecute them, as well as to judge them. This problem will become of enormous importance if regulation is greatly extended to all business enterprises. Extended too far, it will kill individual initiative and so straight-jacket management that it can barely function.

The people who are in charge of government at this time have a most difficult task. It should not be made more difficult by unreasoning opposition. The world progresses by change. Experience is the best guide toward change. The object of governments should be to promote the best in our social life and to aid the best in our industrial and agricultural enterprises. I counsel patience and coöperation.

Mark Graves, State Commissioner of Taxation, speaking at last night's session, referred to the defaults of municipalities, counties and smaller political units and even one state, and said that he was convinced that "the maladjustment and unbalance of the general tax structure of the country has been largely responsible for these defaults," adding:

"I would recommend, first, retention by the Federal Government of the entire proceeds of the tobacco tax; second, a division of the liquor tax on a fifty-fifty basis, taking into consideration the amount of revenue derived by each taxing state from license issued to traffic in liquor, and, third, a 4 cents per gallon tax on motor fuel, with 75 per cent dividend among the states on the basis of registered motor vehicles or registered vehicles and highway mileage.

"It is my considered judgment that state and federal personal income taxes should be so integrated that the states will receive 50 per cent of the proceeds. The corporate income tax should be handled in the same fashion."

News Notes—The Orient

Japan's Industrial Outlook—During the first quarter of this year, Japan's industry has been stimulated by the prospect of continued large governmental relief expenditures, and substantial increase in business has been noted during this period. Foreign trade increased by 8.6 per cent as compared with the like quarter in 1933. The increase in export trade resulted in an unfavorable trade balance of only 65,574,000 yen compared with 170,308,000 yen at the end of March last year. Japanese imports for the first three months of this year totaled 528,286,000 yen compared with 541,554,000 yen in the like 1933 period. Figures for United States' trade with Japan show gains in both exports and imports.

* * *

Chemical Industry—Japan's chemical industry is expecting a marked increase in business over 1933. The production total of eight leading chemicals reached 224,074 metric tons in January of this year, compared with 204,307 metric tons in the like month of 1933, according to latest figures. In 1933 the production for this same group totaled 2,473,087 metric tons compared with 2,163,840 tons in 1932, a gain of about 14 per cent. In the first two months of this year the incorporation of six new companies was announced, involving about 30,000,000 yen.

* * *

Exports of Canned Goods—Japan's exports of canned and bottle foods during the first quarter of this year gained 47 per cent in volume compared with the like 1933 quarter. There was a marked gain in exports to England, a drop in exports to the United States, and a sharp increase in canned fruits. Total shipments of canned foods in the quarter amounted to 24,929,959 pounds compared with 16,778,958 pounds in the like quarter of 1933.

* * *

Chinese Construction—Building construction in China is going forward at a rapid pace in all sections of the country. Local manufacturers are encouraged by the marked upturn in trade and makers of tiles, electrical appliances, plumbing and sanitary fixtures are particularly active. Shanghai alone, it is estimated, increased the value of new building by about $20,000,000 during 1933.

* * *

China's Export Trade—China's export trade for the first four months of this year amounted to 170,000,000 yuan, compared with 195,000,000 yuan in the like period in 1933. Imports reached a total value of 389,000,000 yuan compared with 509,000,000 yuan in the like quarter of 1933. Imports from the United States accounted for 29 per cent of the total, England 10.5 per cent, Japan 9.7 per cent, Germany 8.2 per cent, Netherland India 7.2 per cent and British India 4.8 per cent.

* * *

Chinese Paper Imports—American mills are now supplying the bulk of China's imports of newsprint. Imports of all paper products, including books, maps, paper and wood pulp in January and February of this year totaled about $2,620,000 compared with $1,850,000 in the like period last year. Previous to this year European mills, later Japan, and then Canada were the leading suppliers of newsprint to China.

* * *

Philippine Business—Business in the Philippine Islands is expected to react favorably to the announcement of the sugar quota of 1,015,000 short tons. The production of the 1933-34 crop is estimated at about 1,450,000 long tons. Five mills are now grinding. Lumber interests here are gratified at the quota placed on lumber. The abaca market is steady, with port stocks favorable. Copra trade is quiet and production light. Four coconut oil mills are now operating. The retail business outlook for this month and July is particularly encouraging. Public works are being promoted.

* * *

Singapore Activities—Singapore exports to continental Europe declined from 71,240 Straits dollars in 1932 to 37,996 in 1933. Exports of rubber shoes rose 50 per cent in 1933 compared with the previous year, with total shipments in 1933 valued at 2,142,565 Straits dollars against 1,449,298 in 1932.

* * *

Movies in Burma—American films are steadily increasing in popularity in Burma although as a rule, European residents of Burma do not favor foreign motion pictures. Pictures here are supported mostly by the native, Indian and Chinese public. Burma has 12 theaters wired for sound and about 70 theaters showing silent films. American-made films dominate the Burma picture market. England, Germany, India and China also supply films.

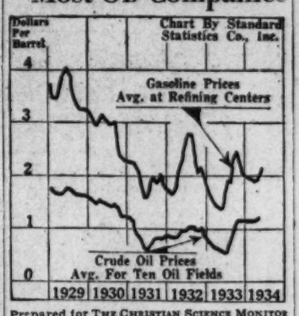
* * *

Malayan Foreign Trade—During the first quarter of this year Malaya's overseas trade increased 20 per cent in value compared with the like period in 1933. This increase was due largely to heavy buying of rubber and tin by the United States. Many leading export and import houses in Singapore showed profitable balances in 1933 for the first time in several years.

* * *

French Indo-China—Stocks of paddy (unhusked rice and rice products) are now low in French Indo-China. Current business, however, is adequately taken care of by arrivals from the interior. Prices are somewhat lower. In April the white rice market was firm and prices rose 12 per cent. The present market is quiet, with business confined to covering sales, mostly to France. Rice exports from Saigon in the first four months of this year declined slightly from the like period in 1933.

Better Profits For Most Oil Companies



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RECENT advances in gasoline prices, now gradually spreading to practically all important consuming areas, point to a considerable improvement in profits of most oil companies during the coming months.

Delayed longer than usual, this spring advance may be said to reflect a more hopeful sentiment on the part of leading oil company managements which has been fostered by numerous constructive developments during recent months.

Liberal Spending Of Public Money And High Taxes Reproved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, June 12—M. D. Liming, general secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in an address before a gathering of members of the New England Association of Commercial Executives, at the Hotel Northampton here, declared that every New England commercial organization is gravely concerned over the amount of money that this region is paying into the Federal Treasury, the way the money is being spent and loaned, the relatively small amount that is coming back to this region and how the public debt is ever to be paid without becoming a serious handicap to reasonable prosperity and employment.

"In the face of all the new regulations which are coming from Washington so rapidly that the people are scarcely able to grasp their meaning," he said, "no one can have any serious doubts about the importance of the work that lies ahead of our chambers of commerce.

"There was a time when many of our organizations counted that year most successful when they could point to the greatest number of public improvements. Today just the opposite is frequently the case. Taxation and public expenditures are subjects of paramount importance. In many of our communities we have seen for the first time actual demonstration of the old axiom that 'the power to tax is the power to destroy.' Taxation has already approached the point of confiscation and unfortunately the efforts of many of our governing bodies have been directed more toward new forms of revenue than to prudent economy."

Retail Sales For May Increase 10 Per Cent Over 1933

By the Associated Press

Retail sales reported by 868 Massachusetts firms for May showed an increase of 10 per cent over May, 1933, according to figures released today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The report represented the continuation of the Massachusetts retail sales survey, originally developed by the Massachusetts State Recovery Board and now carried on by the Department of Commerce in coöperation with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Of the 868 reporting concerns—the data covering 11 trade groups—651 firms increases, 170, decreases, and 47, no change.

California Cotton Growers Cut Acreage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., June 12—California cotton growers will abide by the AAA reduction plan of acreage for 1934-35. This announcement is made by Mr. J. E. Tippett, assistant state leader of farm advisers for the University of California. The acreage reduction will amount to 38.36 per cent.

In all, 1870 growers have agreed to the plan. For land taken out of production they will receive $1,021,277 from the Federal Government as rental payments. In addition, they will receive $310,240 as parity payments, based on 1 cent a pound for their farm allotment. Total payment to be made to growers is $1,331,517, and is to come from the AAA.

Contracts executed by growers with the Secretary of Agriculture represent a total of 161,303.5 acres for the base period, with an average yield of 481 pounds. Acres "rented" to the Government or taken out of production total 61,873.7; acres which may be planted to cotton in 1934 total 99,429.8. Counties growing cotton are: Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Riverside, Stanislaus, and Tulare.

Canada to Stay Out Of World Wheat Price War

WINNIPEG, June 12 (AP)—Wheat pool officials and grain traders of Winnipeg were virtually unanimous in declarations that Canada will not participate in a world wheat price war.

Traders expressed opposition to entering a wheat war on receipt of reports from European grain trade centers that several nations may engage in wide open selling because Argentina has exceeded its wheat export quota.

Declining Trend In Cloth Market Shows Reversal

Print Goods Sell in Excess of Production—Sheetings Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 12—After nearly three months of declining demand and falling prices the coarse yarn goods division of the primary cotton cloth market showed some signs of a reversal of trend.

In a gradually broadening market print cloths were sold well in excess of curtailed production and within 10 per cent of the recent rate of production before the curtailment order took effect.

Sheetings were sold in still greater volume, and prices were advanced in this division from ⅛ to ½c a yard according to the relative scarcity in supply of the various constructions. Curtailment has been in effect voluntarily in this division for more than a month. Many looms previously engaged in the production of sheetings had been either stopped or switched to the weaving of print cloths. It was this switching to print cloths that glutted the print cloth market recently.

Textile merchants are to be congratulated at the skillful way in which they handled the merchandising last week. Most merchants sold some goods at prices which represented losses for their clients in order to get advancing trend under way and the move was successful.

The fact that mills declined to sell future deliveries except at a premium acted as a stimulant to other buyers, some of whom after taking all of the early delivery goods they could handle and accepted higher prices for later deliveries.

This was particularly true of sheetings some numbers of which advanced as much as ½ cent a yard. Sales in this division were better than in any week of the calendar year.

Print cloths were at a disadvantage. Stocks were higher than spot demand is likely to liquidate for some time to come, and it is quite likely that distant deliveries will continue to command premiums for several weeks.

Large volumes of print cloths were sold for June and July delivery at current prices. Buyers wanted to contract for still larger volumes for delivery in August and September at the same prices, but mills declined.

The 38½-inch 5.35-yard print cloth 64x60s sold at 6¼c for spot and June delivery and at 6⅜c for later. The 39-inch 4.00-yard 80x80s brought 3⅞c. There were fairly large sales of narrow print cloths to the bag trade, but they were not sufficient to induce higher prices.

In the fine and fancy goods division interest was somewhat greater and converters attempted to cover future needs of fancy constructions at current prices without avail. Curtain goods moved in fair volume for quick shipment. Searsuckers and piques were the most popular. Some buyers wished to place fall contracts for these goods at current prices without avail.

Combed broadcloths were in active demand stimulated by reported sales of 128x68s by second hands at 10¾c. Attempts to duplicate that price from first hands failed. Mills sold this number as well as the 136x60s at 11c or higher.

In the rayon goods section buyers and sellers were approaching agreement but as yet no sales of taffetas and twills were put through.

Leading Business Men To Discuss the NRA

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Fifty or more of the country's most prominent business men and industrialists are planning to put their heads together within the next 10 days to compare notes on their experience with NRA.

Such figures as Gerard Swope, Myron C. Taylor, Pierre S. du Pont, and Walter C. Teagle are among those expected to gather at Hot Springs, Virginia, June 16 to draw out of analysis and criticism a number of suggestions for changes in the recovery unit's methods.

Discussion will be free and frank, no publicity has attended the call for the gathering and an attempt will be made, in accordance with present plans, to keep it private.

Many of the executives have served on NRA's advisory board, which was set up by General Johnson, NRA administrator, with Labor and consumer boards, to advise him in the development of NRA's codes and administration.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 11
Home Savings Bank	June 11
Union Savings Bank	June 11
Warren Institution for Savings	June 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	June 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 11
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	June 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	July 1
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 7

Washington Varsity Crew Makes Fast Time Over Hudson River Course

Huskie Eights Gain Favor For Regatta Final

Varsity Rows Four Miles in 19m. 7s.—Freshman Startle Experts

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 12 (AP)—"Watch Washington" was the cry of rival crews today for the Intercollegiate Rowing Association Regatta Saturday.

The Huskies, conquerors of California in the early spring, covered the full four-mile course yesterday in the fastest time any eight has registered during preliminary training. Rowing under close to perfect conditions, Al Ulbrickson' men were caught in 19m. 7s., 36s. faster than California's time last Saturday.

The Washington Freshmen were even more impressive. Starting at the two-mile mark, two lengths back of the Varsity, the Huskies' Yearlings were five lengths in front at the finish, clocked in the amazing time of 9m. 11s. That represents the fastest time ever hung up for the two miles. Cornell's Freshmen of 1909 were caught in 9m. 11 3-5s.

Cornell's Varsity also went the four-mile route, doing the last mile in 4m. 52 1-5s. and Syracuse was clocked in something under 20 minutes. Navy's first workout was an easy paddle down the course and California, Penn. and Columbia also were out for leisurely drills.

New England Senior Golfers' Play Under Way at Woodland

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURNDALE, Mass., June 12—The thirteenth annual New England Senior Golfers' tournament got under way this morning at the Woodland Golf Club and clear, cool weather—ideal for golfing—greeted the competitors. The tourney is scheduled to last two days, with afternoon play today and morning and afternoon play tomorrow, still remaining.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Senior Golfers' Association will be held tonight at the close of the first day's play at the Woodland Golf Club. In addition to the election of officers, there will be considered the matter of acceptance of an invitation to a fall tournament. Music and other features will take place at the dinner, which will be given at 7:30 o'clock. The meeting is called for 6 o'clock. The results of this morning's play follow:

Class AA—75 Years or Older
(Played 9 holes only)

	Gross	H'cap	Net
George Wright, Wollaston	55	15	40
D. T. Kidder, Brae Burn	54	15	39
L. B. Folson, Belmont	46	10	36
A. H. Beal, Woodland	51	18	33

Class A—70 to 74 Years, Inclusive

P. R. Kenney, Woodland	108	28	80
W. H. Mertz, Brae Burn	97	29	68
E. J. Hood, Brae Burn	100	21	79

Class B—65 to 69 Years, Inclusive

C. H. Saunders, Commonwealth	92	16	76
W. D. Mattocks, Commonw'lth	94	16	78
W. F. Garcelon, Commonw'lth	108	21	87
N. A. Rose, Wellesley	93	16	77
J. E. Kelley, Oak Hill	84	22	62
R. B. Stearns, Tedesco	116	26	90

Class C—60 to 64 Years, Inclusive

A. J. Ford, Albemarle	89	23	66
E. R. Spear, Charles River	102	18	84
F. E. Woodward, Charles Riv.	95	20	75
N. P. Cutter Jr., Brae Burn	104	30	74

Class D—55 to 59 Years, Inclusive

W. E. Hurley, Wollaston	85	14	71

Dutra Teams With Hagen

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—Olin A. Dutra, the new United States open champion, who grabbed the brass ring at the "Merion Merry-Go-Round," is not going to waste any time in turning it into gold. He announced yesterday that he had teamed up with that colorful 41-year-old campaigner, Walter C. Hagen, for a barnstorming exhibition tour. Olin won the Professional Golfers' Association championship in 1932 and totally muffed the money-making chances that go with such an honor.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

50¢ We have spent 34 years in making friends. A visit here will show why. LUNCHEON 6 COURSE

147 WEST 43 ST. **Rosoff's** 152 WEST 44 ST.

While we are right at Times Square our restaurant offers unusual restfulness. 7 COURSE DINNER 75¢

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte Dinner $1.00

Colonia Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

Jane Davies RESTAURANT
145 WEST 55TH STREET
Luncheon 11:30 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0176

Susan Prince
LUNCHEON 50c-75c DINNER 85c-$1
808 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 62nd and 63rd Sts.)
Rhinelander 4-7834

YAMA'S
47 East 49th Street
Bet. Park and Madison Aves.
Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner 75c-$1
A quiet rendezvous for those who know good food.
Wickersham 2-2949
Open Sundays

The Hearthstone
TEA ROOM, Inc.
102 East 22nd Street
A Cool Place Where Summer Menus Are Featured
LUNCHEON DINNER
Open Sundays 5 to 8:30 P. M.

Illinois Team Takes Big Ten Honors Winning Nine Contests

Indiana Captures Second Place With Six Victories, Three Defeats and One Tie in Conference Baseball Race—Petoskey Is Batting Star

Intercollegiate Conference Baseball Final Standings

Team	W	T	L	Runs For	Runs Agst	PC
Illinois	9	0	1	66	29	.900
Indiana	6	1	3	60	52	.667
Michigan	6	0	6	76	68	.500
Wisconsin	6	0	6	85	71	.500
Iowa	5	0	6	49	50	.455
Purdue	4	1	5	47	69	.444
Ohio State	4	0	5	55	67	.444
Northwestern	5	0	7	56	63	.417
Chicago	4	0	6	52	69	.400
Minnesota	4	0	8	56	67	.333

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 12—Winning nine of 10 games, University of Illinois captured the baseball championship of the Big Ten. Superior pitching, timely though not heavy hitting, and team play developed under the guidance of Coach Carl L. Lundgren, carried the Illini to the top. It was the fifth Conference title success for Coach Lundgren's teams at Illinois and the eighth all told.

Second place was claimed by Indiana University, with six victories, a tie and three defeats. Coach Everett S. Dean's nine owes its success chiefly to brilliant pitching and steady fielding, as it was seventh in batting averages. University of Minnesota, last season's champions, sifted down to the bottom in a campaign marked by a distribution of strength among the 10 rivals.

Extra-base hitting of unusual frequency and big scores were characteristic of the season.

Pitching by Albert Masek '34 and C. C. Carlson '34 gave the Illini the advantage in most of its games. The batting averaged only .269, but the 87 hits collected came mostly at fruitful times. John T. Duffner '36, first baseman, led the Illini batsmen with an average of .378 on 14 hits.

Illinois was beaten only by University of Michigan, which tied for third in the race with six won and six lost. In this test the Wolvering star, F. M. Wistert '34, held the Illini to three hits, while the leading Illinois boxmen, Masek and Carlson, allowed Michigan eight. The Wolverines were second in team batting with 112 hits for an average of .271. F. L. Petoskey '34, shortstop, set the pace with an average of .452 on 19 hits. Petoskey was the batting champion of the conference, an extra-base hitter, and a run maker. Only two rivals crossed the home plate more times than this Wolverine.

Indiana climbed into second place largely on the pitching of Vernon S. Wilshere '35, while the batting was led by C. L. Howorth '34, first baseman. Howorth got 13 hits to average .406.

Team batting honors were earned by University of Wisconsin, which tied Michigan for third in games won and lost. The Badgers averaged .273 on 115 hits, and were the champion run scorers. They compiled 85 runs in 12 games, and this pace was led by C. W. Vaicek '35, pitcher, and K. J. Nordstrom '35, shortstop. They scored 18 each. The team's best batter was C. A. Carlson '35, center fielder, with 13 hits to average .448.

Big league scouts took more than ordinary interest in the Big Ten race. Pitcher Wistert of Michigan, who pitched a one-hit game against Ohio State and a two-hit game against Iowa, was signed by the Cincinnati Reds. Petoskey has negotiated with the Philadelphia Athletics. Herbert B. Harris '34, Northwestern pitcher, has signed with the Chicago Cubs, and Edwin J. Lagger '35, after one season with the Wildcats, signed to pitch with the Philadelphia Athletics, according to reports. W. M. Cox '34, center fielder for Indiana, has been engaged by the Detroit Tigers and W. P. Fehring '34, Purdue catcher, by the Chicago White Sox.

Team Batting Averages

Team	AB	R	H	PC
Wisconsin	421	85	115	.273
Michigan	413	76	112	.271
Illinois	323	66	87	.269
Northwestern	418	56	111	.266
Ohio State	318	55	84	.264
Chicago	339	52	87	.257
Purdue	344	47	88	.256
Indiana	340	60	86	.253
Minnesota	422	56	102	.242
Iowa	418	49	87	.228

The individual batting averages of those making one or more hits:

Player	Position	College	AB	R	H	AVG
A. C. Baer, pinch,		Wisconsin	1	0	1	1.000
C. M. Shanahan,	3b,	N'wes'n	6	2	3	.500
J. C. Wollwage,	c,	No'wes'n	2	0	1	.500
H. H. Frohwein,	p,	Iowa	11	1	5	.455
F. L. Petoskey,	ss-lf,	Mich	42	12	19	.452
C. A. Carlson,	cf,	Wisconsin	29	4	13	.448
B. J. Roberts,	p,	Indiana	9	2	4	.444
M. S. Vidis,	cf,	Ohio State	24	6	10	.417
W. M. Griffin,	p,	Purdue	12	1	5	.417
Charles Mau,	p,	Iowa	12	1	5	.417
Richard Cochran,	2b,	Chi	39	7	16	.410
C. L. Howorth,	1b,	Indiana	32	8	13	.406
T. W. Murphy,	rf,	Iowa	5	1	2	.400
G. H. Weese,	ss,	Iowa	5	0	2	.400
H. B. Harris,	p-lf,	N'western	41	7	16	.390
C. F. Gerlach,	rf,	Wisconsin	36	10	14	.389
V. R. Huffman,	c,	Indiana	34	9	13	.382
J. T. Duffner,	1b,	Illinois	37	4	14	.378
C. C. Carlson,	p,	Illinois	8	2	3	.375
C. W. Valcek,	p-cf,	W'consin	44	18	16	.364
F. W. Church,	1b,	Wisconsin	44	5	16	.364
R. E. Langford,	p,	Chicago	11	1	4	.364
Amerigo Giannini,	3b-lf,	Pur.	25	3	9	.360
Alex. Clowson,	2b,	Ohio State	39	4	14	.359
J. C. Lang,	lf,	Purdue	42	6	15	.357
D. M. Levin,	cf,	Chicago	34	9	12	.353
C. E. Moyer,	cf,	Illinois	35	8	12	.343
C. J. Kennedy,	1b,	N'western	35	5	12	.343
J. N. McAfee,	1b,	Ohio State	42	9	14	.333
J. A. Prosenjak	rf,	Ohio S.	36	10	12	.333
V. S. Wilshere,	p,	Indiana	12	2	4	.333
Harrison Wickel,	ss,	Ohio S.	9	2	3	.333
C. G. Fisher,	p,	Purdue	9	1	3	.333
T. C. Wilson,	lf,	Indiana	3	2	1	.333
Irving Perlman,	2b,	Min'sota	3	0	1	.333
R. J. Wehling,	cf,	Chicago	34	9	11	.324
A. S. Artz,	rf,	Michigan	50	10	16	.320
R. H. Johnson,	ss-3b,	Min	19	6	6	.316
K. J. Nordstrom,	ss,	Wiscon	51	18	16	.314
B. J. Arnquist,	ss,	N'western	48	9	15	.313
C. H. Schmidt,	c,	Iowa	32	8	10	.313
R. D. Oliver,	3b,	Michigan	45	5	14	.311
B. C. Lewis,	3b,	Illinois	36	6	11	.306
F. D. Stanton,	3b-lf,	Min	43	6	13	.302
Frank Brilty,	rf,	Wisconsin	20	5	6	.300
F. F. Frink,	lf,	Illinois	37	10	11	.297
C. G. Swickle,	ss,	Illinois	27	3	8	.296
A. W. Offil,	c,	Chicago	31	6	9	.290
Thom. Paulson,	2b,	Michigan	48	9	13	.289
V. T. Cherico,	rf,	Purdue	38	7	11	.289
M. W. Klonowski,	1b,	Min	49	5	14	.286
E. E. Grossman,	p,	Min	28	3	8	.286
J. M. Regeczi,	lf,	Michigan	50	10	14	.280
J. M. Dugan,	2b,	Indiana	40	8	11	.275
A. E. Pedersen,	rf,	N'western	44	3	12	.273
Edward Weber,	2b,	Illinois	33	5	9	.273
R. L. Blue,	p,	Ohio State	11	2	3	.273
William Haarlow,	ss-1b,	Chi.	37	6	10	.270
J. J. Stephens,	ss,	Iowa	41	6	11	.268
E. J. Skoronski,	1b,	Purdue	34	4	9	.265
Edward Thompson,	1b,	Chi	27	3	7	.259
V. J. Craig,	2b,	Purdue	35	7	9	.257
H. L. Moser,	c,	Ohio State	35	5	9	.257
C. M. Blackman,	lf,	Iowa	43	5	11	.256
Charles Heyer,	2b,	Wisconsin	47	8	12	.255
R. J. McGinnes,	rf,	N'hw't'n	47	5	12	.255
Roy Augustonn,	2b,	N'western	44	6	11	.250
M. A. Ross,	c,	Wisconsin	44	5	11	.250
B. O. Wolcynski,	2b-ss,	Minn.	44	5	11	.250
W. P. Fehring,	c,	Purdue	40	6	10	.250
S. E. Waterbor,	as,	Michigan	32	4	8	.250
Norman Olsen,	cf-3b,	Purdue	32	7	8	.250
J. J. Lewis,	2b,	Chicago	32	4	8	.250
S. M. Wagnild,	rf-lf,	Minn.	32	4	8	.250
M. R. Clausen,	rf,	Iowa	24	4	6	.250
M. S. Elken,	lf,	Minnesota	4	1	1	.250
H. J. Milanowski,	cf,	N'hw'n	4	1	1	.250
J. L. Baker,	1b,	Chicago	4	0	1	.250
J. M. Ernst,	p,	Purdue	4	0	1	.250
Milton Bruhn,	c,	Minnesota	49	8	12	.245
H. J. Streich,	cf,	Minnesota	45	5	11	.244
John Tonceff,	c,	Illinois	37	7	9	.243
T. J. Gallivan,	p-lf,	Minnesota	29	6	7	.241
F. M. Wistert,	p,	Michigan	42	11	10	.238
T. E. King,	ss,	Ohio State	21	3	5	.238
J. J. Sullivan,	lf,	Northwest'n	21	2	5	.238
M. H. Ulrich,	p-lf,	Ohio State	17	3	4	.235
Ralph Mack,	3b,	Northwest'n	17	1	4	.235
H. E. Chapman,	c,	Michigan	43	7	10	.233
J. J. McLaughlin,	c,	Indiana	39	8	9	.231
W. M. Cox,	cf,	Indiana	40	8	9	.225
G. C. Baker,	3b,	Indiana	36	5	8	.222
Morris Himmelstein,	ss,	Ind.	46	5	10	.217
F. T. Niklewicz,	rf,	Illinois	14	4	3	.214
Eugene Ford,	p,	Iowa	14	2	3	.214
E. J. Lagger,	p,	N'western	14	2	3	.214
M. J. Culver,	cf,	N'western	14	1	3	.214
R. D. Clabern,	c,	N'western	38	5	8	.211
J. B. Anderson,	ss,	Purdue	19	2	4	.211
Frank Drager Jr.,	cf,	Iowa	48	7	10	.208
Carl Mason,	3b-ss,	Iowa	39	5	8	.205
F. C. Williams,	p,	Wisconsin	5	1	1	.200
H. V. Norris,	rf,	Iowa	10	2	2	.200
H. J. Schultenheinrich,	2b,	Ia.	43	6	8	.186
Vernal Le Voir,	ss,	Minn.	11	1	2	.182
Stanley Bazant,	3b-rf,	Iowa	11	1	2	.182
A. B. Patchin,	p,	Michigan	11	0	2	.182
Armond Henikoff,	rf-3b,	Nw.	28	5	5	.179
Albert Masek,	p,	Illinois	23	3	4	.174
W. C. Kraus,	lf,	Minnesota	41	3	7	.171
L. F. Ratterman,	cf,	Michigan	12	3	2	.167
F. A. Wegner,	lf,	Wisconsin	12	1	2	.167
Edward Novak,	p,	Chicago	20	1	3	.150
S. F. Lewis,	3b,	Ohio State	41	4	6	.146
E. A. Wilson,	p,	Michigan	7	1	1	.143
Fred Lauerman,	rf,	Chicago	7	1	1	.143
F. C. Yeaton,	rf,	Illinois	15	2	2	.133
H. E. Wahl,	rf,	Indiana	23	2	3	.130
W. M. Dolch,	lf,	Ohio State	23	2	3	.130
N. R. DeMark,	3b,	Wisconsin	31	3	4	.129
F. L. Haas,	ss,	Purdue	16	1	2	.125
K. A. Payne,	1b,	Indiana	8	2	1	.125
William Comerford,	3b,	Chi.	41	2	5	.122
G. J. Lerner,	1b,	Michigan	26	4	3	.115
W. A. Schilling,	3b,	Wis	9	3	1	.111
R. F. Poser,	p-cf,	Wisconsin	19	2	2	.105
Willard Williamson,	cf,	Pur.	21	2	2	.095
F. W. Kasch,	2b-lf,	Illinois	13	2	1	.077
K. L. Williams,	p,	O. State	13	1	1	.077
E. W. Gentry,	3b,	Minnesota	14	1	1	.071
G. L. Baker,	1b,	Iowa	36	0	2	.056

West Hopes to Use Only American-Bred Ponies

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 12—American bred and trained ponies will be used exclusively by the West team in the intersectional matches at Meadow Brook this fall, if it can possibly be arranged, according to an announcement by Carleton F. Burke, who is in charge of the arrangements. This is the first time that a deliberate try of the homebreds has been arranged. Three Argentines and one British pony were used last year.

Mr. Burke also announced that the team will be selected from the five players who competed at Chicago last year, with the addition of Lindsay Howard, the young San Mateo (Calif.) player. In the first game at the Century of Progress event, Aidan Roark, Elmer J. Boeseke, Cecil Smith and H. W. Williams participated, while in the third game, Eric C. Pedley substituted for Williams.

Both Smith and Williams are now in the East, playing in the June tourneys at Meadow Brook, while Boeseke is now in England, on the Aurora team. The others will come east in July, and the team will then settle down to their preparations for the event, at a place not yet selected.

Boeseke and Smith are not listed at 10 goals handicap, with Pedley, Roark and Williams rated at 8 and Howard at 6.

Amusements

BOSTON

Symphony Hall—Tonight 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. No Tax
On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

SHUBERT—Last 7 Times
POP. MATINEE TOM'W
Gilbert and Sullivan's
"IOLANTHE"
Evs. 55c to $2.20. Wed., Sat. Mts. 55c to $1.65

Fine Array Of Track and Field Talent Assured

Over 160 Athletes Awarded Traveling Expenses for N. C. A. A. Meet

LOS ANGELES, June 12 (AP)—An outstanding array of track and field talent was assured today for the thirteenth annual N. C. A. A. championships June 22 and 23 with the announcement that 164 athletes representing 74 institutions had been awarded traveling expenses for the classic.

With more than 100 other competitors expected to be sent by their colleges, the entry list for the meet is expected to exceed any since the National Collegiate test was established in 1921.

Twenty thousand dollars was posted by the University of Southern California to guarantee the traveling expenses of the 11 leading performers of the country. Willis O. Hunter, Trojan athletic director, said today it would cost $18,500 to bring the 164 competitors selected by the N. C. A. A. officials here. The remaining $1500 will be prorated to institutions sending athletes on their own, who were not selected, but who place in the meet.

The net returns from the meet, if they exceed the original $20,000 guarantee, will be prorated to the competing institutions.

Louisiana State, defending champion; University of Kansas, Big Six champion, and University of Illinois, Big Ten champion, led the field with seven competitors each earning free transportation. Next in line was Stanford, I. A. A. A. champion, with six; followed by Washington State, Pacific Northwest champion, Indiana, Big Ten indoor title winner, and Fresno State, each of whom earned five free places.

Kansas, Louisiana State and Stanford, all title contenders, expect to enter teams of 10 athletes. The list does not include University of Southern California, another title contender, or University of California at Los Angeles.

The largest expense check for one athlete will go to the University of Maine, which is sending Donald E. Favor '34, I. A. A. A. A. hammer-throw champion. It will cost $196.71 to bring Favor here, as compared with 14 cents street-car fare which goes to Occidental College for its lone entrant, Vincent Reel, star low hurdler.

Tiger Track Men Named for Britain

PRINCETON, N. J., June 12 (AP)—Twenty-two trackmen, 11 each from Princeton and Cornell, will sail for England July 7 on the Ile de France to meet the combined Oxford-Cambridge track team at White City Stadium in London on July 21 in the seventh of a series of international meets between the four colleges inaugurated in 1921.

The Nassau entrants, announced today by Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of Princeton athletics, are headed by Capt. William R. Bonthron '34, whose world-record-breaking mile against Jack Lovelock, of Oxford, featured the 1933 meet, which the Americans won, 8 to 4 in Palmer Stadium here last July. Bonthron will again meet Lovelock in the mile, but is favored to win this time since the Britisher suffered a leg injury last fall.

Besides Coach Matty Geis and Manager Owen B. Augspurger Jr., '34, of Buffalo, the following Princeton men will make the trip:

Hurdles—George J. Willock Jr. '35 of Pittsburgh and John T. Smithies '34 of Chicago; sprints—James M. Curran Jr. '35 of Mercersburg, Penna.; quarter miler—Waren R. Rainear '34 of Cynwyd, Penna.; half-mile and mile—William R. Bonthron '34 of Detroit; two-mile—Henry V. Hogan '36 of West Orange, N. J.; pole vault—J. Alexander McWilliams '35 of Dwight, Ill., and John B. Bogart Jr. '34 of Tower Granville, N. S., Canada; shotput—Michael E. Berman '35 of Newark; high jump—Louis P. Wenzell Jr. '36 of Cynwyd, Penna.; broad jump—William E. Fackert Jr. '36 of Montclair, N. J.

Pipgras on Retired List

George Pipgras, veteran right-handed pitcher of the Boston Red Sox, has been placed on the voluntary retired list for the balance of the baseball season, it was announced yesterday by the club management. Pipgras has been unable to start a game this season because of arm trouble.

Sporting Around the Hub

A PICKED team of Rhode Island women golfers downed the Eastern team, winner of the Boston District Women's Golf Association championship this spring, by a score of 6 to 3. In justice to the Eastern team, however, it must be mentioned that three members of the team were not available. Helen Waterhouse, Rhode Island champion the past two years, defeated Jane Douglas, runner-up to Rosamond Vahey, Massachusetts state champion last week, 4 and 3. The other important victory for Rhode Island was provided when Bette Waterhouse, sister to Helen, edged out Mrs. H. F. Prunaret Jr., 1 up. Mrs. Willie Howard played excellent golf in defeating Mrs. Frederick Davis, former R. I. champion, 2 and 1. The R. I. second team defeated Central District's second team in another match.

* * *

John M. Morse '34, Harvard track team captain, has been made an added selection for the team invited to compete in the N. C. A. A. meet at Los Angeles, June 22 and 23. Morse is the fourth Harvard member to be selected. He placed fourth in the 400-meter dash in the I. A. A. A. A. games at Philadelphia, recently.

* * *

Roger Taft won the Challenge Cup in the annual Paper Trades Golf Association tournament at Charles River C. C., yesterday, with a score of 79—70. J. R. Whitney was second with 81—70.

* * *

The Monitor A. C. baseball team experienced a close call against the New England Telephone team in the Business Men's League before winning 10 to 5. Going to the eighth inning the Monitor trailed, 5 to 2, but an eight-run rally clinched matters. Al Dickson pitched for the victors.

* * *

Tom Mahan and Henry Palm of the United Shoe won the net prize with a reduced score of 137 in the New England P. G. A. pro-amateur tournament on the Merrimac Valley Country Club yesterday. Dave Hackney and C. F. Fairbanks of the Vesper Country Club won first gross prize with a 74-70—144.

* * *

Tedesco again is going to conduct an open tennis tournament beginning Wednesday, June 20. Men and women's singles, doubles and mixed doubles will be contested, with the finals scheduled for July 4. Entries close with Edward Stapleton, club professional, June 19. The North Shore tennis championships also will be held there, July 14 to 21.

* * *

Charles H. Cross, president of Massachusetts Golf Association, spoke at the opening of the new $75,000 Happy Valley club house at Lynn last night. The municipal course is one of five which belong to the M. G. A.

* * *

Tomorrow afternoon the new Fresh Pond golf course of Cambridge will be formally opened with exercises, following which Mayor Richard M. Russell will drive the first ball off the tee. A special exhibition match has been arranged in which Jesse Guilford and Fred Wright will play Bill Duffy, Trapelo professional, and Charlie Roche, Fresh Pond pro.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	29	20	.592
New York	27	20	.574
Cleveland	24	20	.545
St Louis	24	22	.522
Boston	24	24	.500
Washington	25	25	.500
Philadelphia	19	28	.404
Chicago	17	30	.362

Results June 11

No games scheduled.

College Baseball Results

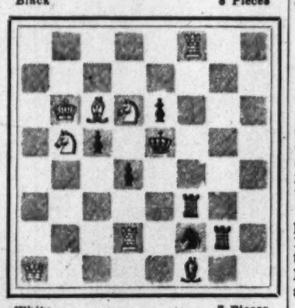
Holy Cross 9, Boston College 8.
Indiana 6, Temple 4.
New York (AL) 7, West Point 6.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chavalier

Problem No. 1625
By O. Stocchi

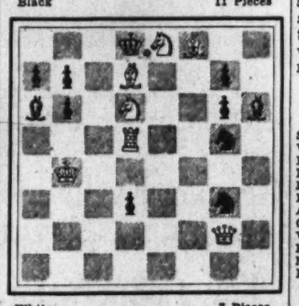
Black 8 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Sports and Radio, 1933)

Problem No. 1626
By M. Havel

Black 11 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Second prize, Swiat Szachowy, 1930)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1623. R-Q5

No. 1624.
1. Kt-B3 — threat
2. R-QB5
1. ——— P-B4
2. R-Q5
1. ——— Kt-Q7 or B-Q3
2. Kt-K
1. ——— Kt-B6 or R-Kt7
2. RxP
1. ——— Kt-Q3, B3
2. R-KR5

End-Game No. 203. White wins: 1 P-Kt4, PxP; 2 KtxP, PxKt; 3 P-K6, P-B4; 4 PxKtch, KxP; 5 BxPch, Resigns. This analysis is by no means complete. The important thing is the method by which White opens up the position so that he can attack successfully.

End-Games

The position below is from the brilliancy-prize game won by A. Brinckmann from B. Honlinger at Rogaska-Slatina, 1929. Write is able to force matters in his favor so effectively that his opponent was mated in eight moves.

End-Game No. 204

Black 12 Pieces

White 11 Pieces
White to play and win

Notes

The Zurich Chess Club is preparing to celebrate its 125th anniversary with numerous tournaments, among them one for masters with 12 to 16 contestants.

An international tournament is announced to begin soon at Semmering, Austria. Unfortunately we are in the dark as to details.

We acknowledge receipt of the latest issues of the Social Chess Quarterly, the bulletin of the Correspondence Chess League of America, and the bulletin of the Illinois State Chess Association. Each of these continues the standard set by previous issues. Mr. A. Firth, 4 Homesgarth, Letchworth, Herts, England, offers to send a sample copy of the Social Chess Quarterly, the excellences of which have frequently been mentioned in this column, to anyone who mentions this column.

A few years ago we were favored with a copy of a French chess column from Tunis, Africa, which contained a translation of an annotated game which appeared in this column. As a further evidence of the world-wide circulation of the Monitor, we now receive a copy of "Our Chess Corner" of the Daily Representative, Queenstown, South Africa, with another of our annotated games.

The sixteenth Alekhine-Bogoljubow was a Ruy Lopez, the first KP opening in the match. Bogoljubow, in the early mid-game, was a P ahead, but invited complications from which Alekhine emerged with a pair of winning sacrifices.

The seventeenth is, we venture, the worst game ever played in a world championship match. Bogoljubow made a "book" blunder on his fifth move, which enabled Alekhine to capture and hold the gambit pawn. In succeeding play, Bogoljubow got no compensation whatever, and might almost have resigned on his seventeenth move.

Sixteenth Game
Ruy Lopez

Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black	Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	24 P-B4	Kt-K5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	25 Kt(Q6)-B5ch	K-Q(b)
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	26 KtxKtP	P-B3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	27 QR-Q	K-B
5 BxKt	QPxB	28 Kt(Q4)-B5	PxP
6 Kt-B3	B-Q3	29 PxP	R-Kt
7 P-Q3	P-B4	30 P-K6!	R(Q2)xKt
8 P-KR3	B-K3	31 KtxR	RxKt
9 B-K3	P-R3	32 RxB!	ExR
10 P-QR4	P-B5	33 R-B8ch	K-B2
11 P-Q4	PxP	34 R-B7ch	K-Q3
12 BxQP	B-QKt5	35 RxR	KxP
13 Castles	P-B3	36 R-Kt6ch	K-K4
14 P-K5	Kt-Q4	37 K-Kt2	P-Kt4
15 Kt-K4	Kt-B5	38 P-R5	P-Q5
16 B-B5	BxB	39 RxQRP	P-Kt5
17 QxQch	RxQ	40 K-B3	P-B6
18 KtxB	P-QKt3	41 PxP	Kt(Kt)xP
19 Kt-Kt7(a)	R-Q2	42 R-K6ch	KxR
20 Kt-Q6ch	K-K2	43 KxKt	Resigns
21 Kt-Q4	B-Q4		
22 P-KKt3	KtxPch		
23 K-R2	Kt-Kt4		

(a) 19 KtxP is playable enough, but after B-B4; 20 P-B3, B-K5, for example, Black certainly has more play.

(b) Bogoljubow, one might almost say characteristically, now gets into trouble of his own making. In the light of the sequel, 25 . . . K-B is more prudent, though 26 Kt-K3 would give White some pressure for his P. Alekhine's concluding play must have taken Bogoljubow completely by surprise.

Seventeenth Game
Queen's Gambit Accepted

Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black	Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 Q-Kt3	P-Kt4
2 P-QB4	PxP	23 PxPep	PxP
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	24 B-Q	Q-B6
4 Kt-B3	P-QR3	25 Kt-K6	QR-K
5 P-K4(a)	P-QKt4	26 R-B6	R-Kt2
6 P-K5	Kt-Q4	27 QR-B	KR-K
7 Kt-Kt5	P-K3	28 Kt-B4	Kt-Q
8 Q-B3	Q-Q2	29 Q-B2	Q-R6
9 KtxKt	PxKt	30 B-B3	BxB
10 P-QR3	Kt-B3	31 QxB	P-Kt4
11 B-K3	Kt-Q	32 Kt-K2	R-K3
12 B-K2	Q-B4	33 R-B5	Q-Q6
13 Q-Kt3	P-R3	34 P-R4	R-Kt3
14 Kt-R3	P-QB3	35 P-R5	QR-K3
15 P-B4	Q-B7	36 Q-B2	P-B4
16 Q-B2(b)	BxP	37 R-B3	Q-B7
17 Castles(c)	BxP	38 Q-K	Kt-B3
18 QR-K	B-B4	39 QR-B2	Q-K5
19 P-Kt4	B-K5	40 Kt-Kt3	QxKtP
20 P-B5	Kt-Kt2	41 K-Kt2	BxP
21 Kt-B4	Castles QR	Resigns	

(a) This enables Black to keep the P.

5 P-K3, and if P-QKt4; 6 P-QR4 is correct.

(b) 16 B-QB is the only move to avoid further immediate loss of material, but after Kt-K3 Black has practically a won game.

(c) If 17 RxB, QxP; 18 R-R5, Q-Ktsch; 19 B-Q2, P-B6, and wins.

Crumbling Wicket Bids Fair to Cause Drawn Test Match

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., June 12 (Canadian Press)—Unless the bowlers gain complete mastery on a crumbling wicket, the first of the season's five classic test cricket matches between England and Australia likely will end in a draw today.

At the close of the third day's play last night, Australia had added 159 for the loss of only three wickets to its first innings total of 374 runs. England was dismissed for 268

Youth Rides High in Soviet Saddle

(Continued from Page 1)

ectivization, as a monster of human villainy, for whom extinction is too good.

The Young Pioneer in his red kerchief, the Young Communist in his khaki uniform and Sam Browne belt are brought up to regard obedience to the orders which they receive from the Communist Party as their first duty, a duty which comes far ahead of any family ties or relations. Cases when children denounce their own parents are common and are always mentioned with approbation in the Soviet press.

Recently a Tartar schoolgirl named Olya Balkina reported to the authorities that her father and some other peasants were taking grain which belonged to the collective farm for their own use: an offense which, under the notorious law of Aug. 7, would have exposed them to the infliction of the supreme penalty. Olya was held up as a model of young Soviet virtue and, as a reward, was transferred at state expense from her village school to a model school in the city of Kazan.

Youths Take Active Part

The remolding of Russia's younger generation is by no means merely a matter of propaganda. From an early age the Soviet child is trained to act as well as to receive impressions. Young Pioneers in the villages are told off to watch the crops. In the towns they may be sent around to collect sacks which are needed for grain or for some other kind of social work.

To be a Young Communist implies duties and hardships as well as advantages in such matters as obtaining admittance to higher schools and securing desirable employment later. Whenever there is a lack of hands for a hard job of physical work—unloading freightcars, for instance, or cutting timber, or digging the Moscow subway—numbers of Young Communists are mobilized and sent off with speeches, music and banners to do the work.

Communist leaders here employ a psychological appeal not unlike that of Tom Sawyer, when he induced the other boys to paint his back fence by assuring them that it was an honor and distinction to be allowed to do this work.

Another factor that tends to break up the old-fashioned family in Russia and to give the younger generation a sense of independence from an early age is the system under which students in technical schools and universities are supported, in the main, not by their parents, but by the state, in one form or another.

Industrial trusts which are in need of engineers and specialists support and control the educational institutions which are preparing students for their particular industry and pay stipends to the students, in return for which the latter are contracted in advance for employment by the trust. Parents may help their children in the higher schools; but in Russia a much larger proportion of students than in other countries are on their own resources.

Stimulus to Education

One of the most indisputable achievements of the Soviet régime during the last few years has been the expansion of the country's educational system. According to official figures, the number of pupils in elementary schools between 1929 and 1933 increased from 11,697,000 to 19,-163,000; the number of students in middle schools from 2,453,000 to 6,-674,000; the number of university students from 207,000 to 491,000.

Much of the stimulus to this expansion came from the grandiose industrial projects of the Five-Year Plan, which demanded a large number of new engineers and experts of all kinds and also a much larger force of skilled workers.

Quality is apt to lag appreciably behind quantity in every field of Soviet life; and many of the new high schools and specialized institutes which have taken the places of the old universities are not adequately equipped as regards teaching personnel, laboratory facilities, etc. Crowded dormitories and meager, unappetizing fare in student dining-rooms also do not make for the best health and efficiency of the students.

But, making allowance for all defects, the quantitative growth of educational facilities in the Soviet Union will undoubtedly yield beneficial results, especially since it has been accompanied, in the elementary schools, by a thoroughgoing reform of former loose and slipshod methods of teaching and study. Discipline in the lower Soviet schools, which was almost nonexistent a few years ago, is now pretty well restored; and faddish teaching experiments have been discarded in favor of a return to emphasis on the traditional three Rs.

Along with propaganda and education the Soviet régime has given the younger generation a considerable measure of opportunity. In going through a factory or an office one is often surprised at the number of young people in responsible posts. The openings which are created through the development of the huge country are numerous.

Living conditions, of course, are often hard and unsatisfactory. But a Russian Young Communist, whose childhood days were often spent in a crowded workers' tenement or in a rough peasant log cabin is not fastidious. Besides, has not his political instructor assured him that most workers in "capitalist" countries are unemployed and starving and that those who still have jobs are so exploited that their lot is far worse than that of the Soviet workers?

So the Soviet régime has succeeded fairly well in bringing up a loyal new generation, saturated with Communist ideas, feeling that it has a stake in the new order, and ready to fight for it. The fact that in Italy and Germany also dictatorial régimes have won their greatest support among the youth would seem to indicate that there is something fallacious in the old idea that youth is most devoted to individual liberty. It would rather seem that the full implications of liberty, or of the denial of it, are more evident to mature minds, and that youth, at least in some countries, rather enjoys the process of marching in step, of being united by common ideas from which no dissent is permitted.

Even Youth Divided in Views

Russian youth is not an absolutely compact mass. I know of one case when some young men who were studying secretly for the priesthood were banished to a place in Central Asia where, the general impression was, they would be very likely to contract a malignant form of malaria. On another occasion, when I met a group of Russian vacationists on a walking trip, one young man walked with me for some distance and poured out a stream of doubts and criticisms, ending with a fervent appeal not to mention his ideas to his companions, for, as he said:

"Every Russian wants to eat, to live and not to sit."

"To sit" is a common Russian expression for being in prison.

But the dissenters among the youth are, I think, the minority; and they are certainly unorganized and unable to make their influence felt.

The Soviet leaders have succeeded in organizing and disciplining the younger generation, in giving it a liberal double dose of education and propaganda. Perhaps the real test of the permanent efficacy of this gigantic effort at remolding the mind of a people will come when and if the education imparted to the young people makes them begin to doubt and question the propaganda.

Soviet Roots Deep

Communist In the Making

This Is a Member of the Communist Youth Organization—An Oil Worker.

Degree Awarded to Ickes

CHESTER, Penna, June 12 (AP)—Pennsylvania Military College conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws today upon Mr. Harold L. Ickes, United States Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary and Mrs. Ickes came here from Washing to attend the exercises. The college conferred degrees upon 21 graduates.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc-232m.

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

Iowa

SHENANDOAH—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., to June 24, inclusive, KFNF, 890kc-327m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON—First Monday of each month, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.

LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

DETROIT—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.

IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m. WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU—Wednesday and Thursday, June 13 and 14, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-247m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KGDY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m.

WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

HARLINGEN—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc-238m.

HOUSTON—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.

SAN ANGELO—First and third Wednesdays, 12:32-12:47 p. m., KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 1290kc-232.4m.

Wisconsin

JANESVILLE—Tuesdays and Fridays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., WCLO, 1200kc-250m.

MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sunday, 6:30-6:45 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POWERTTE—Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

STEVENS POINT—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 28, 29, and 30, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBL, 900kc-333m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Chick Webb and	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program....
5:15	Monitor Views News.	his orchestra....	Detroit game....	Skippy sketch.....
5:30	The Singing Lady....	The Tattered Man.	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Nursery Rhymes...	Bob White.....	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	NBC vocalist; orch....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music..	Sport reports; talk	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	Reports; features.....	Reports; speaker..	Merry-Go-Round,	Dramatic sketch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	Salute program...	vocal program....	CBS Ensemble....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Spring poems.....	Mort, Downey; or.	Reports; news.....
7:15	"The Voter & Local	Gene and Glenn..	Just Plain Bill....	Jack Fisher's Or-
7:30	Government Revival"	Comedy; soloists...	Walter Smith; org.	chestra; soloist..
7:45	Dunbar Quartet.....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	Charlotte Ens.....
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	Freddie Rich and	ERA Orchestra of
8:15	mystery story.....	chestra; soloist...	his Troopers.....	Unemployed Mu-
8:30	Lois Bennett; Conrad	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra;	sicians; forty-
8:45	Thibault; orchestra..	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists.....	piece band.....
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Martin's Orch.;	Local dance music.
9:15	with Edgar Guest....	his orchestra.....	Fray-Braggiotti	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	Eddie Duchin and his	Promenade: Ray	Richard Himber's	Local dance music.
9:45	orchestra	Perkins; orch.....	Orch.; soloist....	Reports; news.....
10:00	American premiere of	"Rio Rita," with	Buston Johnson's	"Conflict" sketch..
10:15	"Red Poppy," Rus-	Gladys Swarth-	Southern Knights	CBS soloists; orch.
10:30	sian Ballet; NBC	out, soloists, choir	Yankee Yarns.....	Melodic Strings,
10:45	Symphony Orchestra.	and orchestra.....	Sport reports.....	from Toronto.....
11:00	Reports; organist....	Forecasts; talks..	Yankee News Serv-	Dornan Brothers..
11:15	Local dance music....	News; dance music	ice; Felix Ferd-	Local dance music.
11:30	News; Brito and his	National Forum:	inando's Orch....	Sign off.....
11:45	dance orchestra.....	speaker fr' Wash.	CBS dance music..	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.
2:00 WAAB, Concert Miniatures: CBS concert orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Detroit, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WAAB, "The Value of Summer School," Joseph F. Gould.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Roosevelt Poll and sports high spots, with Graham McNamee.
7:45 WAAB, "Recent Improvements in Municipal Government in New England," Rufus C. Maddox, New England Council, speaker.
8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, Charles Dennee's Half Hour with the World's Composers.
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Ray Knight and his Cuckoos; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Hour of Smiles, with Fred Allen; players, soloists and orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Navy Born," sketch, with Edmund Lowe and Mary Brian.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen, comedians.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Program from Byrd Expedition; William Daly's Orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Radio Manufacturers' Association dinner; speakers; soloists.
10:30 WAAB, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault, baritone; male quartet; mixed chorus; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.

American Tariff Policy Undergoes Historic Change

Roosevelt to Sign Bill Which Gives Executive Reciprocal Power

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 12—Tonight, after American customs houses have closed, President Roosevelt will sign the Reciprocal Tariff Bill and thus bring into effect the sharpest change in tariff-making theory ever introduced in American history.

For under the bill, Congress voluntarily relinquishes its long-held absolute sovereignty over the tariff. The President now will have power to raise or lower existing duties 50 per cent without reference to the Tariff Commission or to Congress.

A line of nations wishing to negotiate reciprocal tariff treaties is already queueing-up at the State Department. Months ago a treaty was completed with Colombia, but it will presumably be brought under the reciprocal procedure. Other Latin-American nations are eager to join the procession.

Great Britain and members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, which constitute the United States' best customer, are obvious subjects for reciprocal treatment, but the Ottawa agreements constitute a handicap which will require careful diplomacy to negotiate.

The new bill, while denuding Congress of the authority which has been exerted in logrolling fashion to produce increasing tariffs ever since the Civil War, gives the President powers which are frankly described as those of an international horse-trader. In his own words:

"If American agricultural and industrial interests are to retain their deserved place in trade, the American Government must be in a position to bargain for that place with other governments by rapid and decisive negotiation, based upon a carefully considered program, and to grant with discernment corresponding opportunities in the American market for foreign products supplementary to our own."

It Can Be Done

Plaster particles stuck to cement floors may be removed by dampening and scraping.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

March, "Second Connecticut"...Reeves
Overture to "The Bronze Horse"...Auber
Liebestraum.....Liszt-Herbert
"La Bohème," Fantasia.....Puccini
Malaguena, from the Spanish Suite "Andalusia".....Lecuona
Ave Maria.....Bach-Gounod
Bolero.....Ravel
Waltzes from the Operetta "Eva".....Lehar
Evening Star, from "Tannhäuser".....Wagner
Trombone solo: Jacob Raichman.
"In the Hall of the Troll King," from the suite, "Peer Gynt"...Grieg

Theaters

"IOLANTHE" (Shubert). Last of Gilbert and Sullivan revivals, 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—George Burns and Grace Allen in "Many Happy Returns," accompanied by Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians. This week's orchestra number is a selection from "Il Trovatore." Stage revue features Sid Page. Screen feature at 11:35 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:40, 10:26.

STATE — "Sadie McKee," with Joan Crawford. From Vina Delmar's book, 12:15, 2:35, 5, 7:25, 9:50.

UPTOWN—Spencer Tracy in a cheerful commentary on Hollywood publicity. "Bottoms Up," 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also Ginger Rogers in "Finishing School."

ORPHEUM — Cab Calloway and his Cotton Club Orchestra playing old favorites in their repertoire and new numbers. Also Nicodemus, slow motion tap dancer, and the Five Percolators. 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Screen feature, "In Love With Life," with Lila Lee and Dickie Moore. First show at 10:10.

BOSTON—"The Most Precious Thing in Life," with Jean Arthur and Donald Cook. 11:20 a. m., 1:58, 4:29, 7:02, 9:35. Also "The Hell Cat," with Ann Sothern.

KEITH'S—Paul Lukas, Wynne Gibson and Eric Linden in Vicki Baum's story, "I Give My Love." 11:27 a. m., 2:10, 4:53, 7:36, 10:19. Also "Let's Talk It Over," with Chester Morris and May Clarke.

EXETER—Zasu Pitts and Sally Eilers in "Three on a Honeymoon," and Clark Gable in "Men in White." The latter at 3:35, 6:20, 9:10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Pop-Eye the Sailor in "He Man on the Flying Trapeze"; "Land of the Bengals"; Ruth Etting singing a tango melody; "Harnessed Lightning," a Bill Cunningham sport reel; Tom Howard comedy, "Static"; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

FINE ARTS—Rene Clair's "Sous les Toits de Paris." Also Dr. Sibley Watson's remarkable experiment in cinematic forms, "Lot in Sodom." 1:50, 4:25, 7:10, 9:35.

Other Events

GENERAL WARREN CELEBRATION — Arranged by Roxbury Historical Society. Beginning at the General Joseph Warren Monument at 7, and proceeding to the General's birthplace at 128 Warren Street. American Legion Band and ERA singers will cooperate.

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Greek Art," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-75, Watertown, New York.

ROOMS TO LET

CHICAGO—Near World's Fair; one block to 1st Church and all transportation; reasonable rates; inquiries invited. THE BILTMORE APARTMENT HOTEL, 4180 Drexel Blvd.

THE TRAEMORE CLUB

[For Business Women]

8427 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago

An ideal home for particular women. Most attractive rooms, furnished in early American. Quiet street; one block to bus and near fast elevated transportation to downtown. Complete hotel service. Large, attractive lobbies. Laundry and gym. Home-cooked meals, most reasonable. Rentals from

$6.00 PER WEEK

Sewing a 'Code' to Dress Trades

Wide World — **Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman Plying Needle** — The Christian Science Monitor

Putting First Blue Eagle Label of This Branch of the Apparel Trades on Dress Worn by Little Florence Singer.

Code Ceremony Puts Dress Trades in NRA

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 12—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt received the first NRA label in the needle trades, and yesterday 5-year-old Florence Singer, who lives at the Israel Orphan Asylum, was given the last insignia which binds together 40 branches in the industry under a code of fair working conditions and fair competition.

Mrs. Roosevelt sewed the first label in a coat trimmed with silver fox which was given to her, but little Miss Singer, standing on a chair, submitted to having her blue tub dress with its wide white collar labelled by Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman, wife of the Governor of New York State.

Retailers and manufacturers heard the program of speeches and were entertained at a buffet luncheon that followed. Considerable uncertainty as to permanence of the NRA was expressed by several speakers. Dr. Earl Dean Howard assured the apparel trades that "no matter what happens to the NRA these codes of yours will be permanent, although probably in improved form." Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League, praised the NRA for its codes and for abolishing child labor and added that, "industry is no longer the possession of a private individual but is a partnership between the Government, the manufacturer and the worker."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Probably showers tonight and Wednesday forenoon, becoming fair and cooler late Wednesday; gentle to moderate easterly winds.

Maine: Probably showers tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Probably showers tonight and Wednesday; cooler in north and west portions Wednesday.

Vermont: Probably showers tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Probably showers tonight and Wednesday; somewhat cooler Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast or east winds over north and central portions, and moderate to fresh shifting winds over extreme south portion, and overcast weather tonight and Wednesday, with occasional showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	78	New Orleans	78	86
Bermuda	76	82	New York	68	82
Chicago	62	84	Norfolk, Va.	78	90
Denver	58	86	Philadelphia	70	86
Helena, Mont.	56	86	St. Louis	68	86
Jacksonville	76	90	St. Paul	56	70
Kansas City	62	92	San Francisco	58	64
Los Angeles	58	72	Washington	74	88
Miami, Fla.	82	82			

A—9 a. m. June 12.
B—Maximum June 11.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 12:31 p. m., Wednesday 1 p. m.
Height of tides 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:51 p. m.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Fenway and environs: 1 and 2-room modern apartments with combination kitchenette-dinette from $25-$60; some furnishings shown from office. WILLIAM E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., open 9-7; auto service. Kenmore 1839.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—1-2-3 rooms, modern building (will furnish for reliable party); convenient location. Stadium 5709.

NEW YORK CITY—To sublet, 2 lovely rooms, 16x21, facing park; very quiet, partly furnished. 239 East 17th Street. Telephone Gramercy 5-3085.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—6 well-furnished rooms, garage, piano, Frigidaire, 2 bathrooms; rate reasonable for right party; excellent location. Beacon 6213.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Sublet July and August, 4 rooms, elevator, radio, Baby Grand; reasonable. 36-40 Bowne St., Apartment 4-N.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 845 West End Avenue—Ideal for summer, six rooms, all outside, three baths; high, overlooking river. MRS. R. F. HOENIGSBERGER, Schuyler 4-8717.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

LADIES' HANDBAGS—Making, repairing, remounting. MARIE POUGET, 202 West 80th Street, New York City. Trafalgar 7-5055.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

MOUNTAIN FARM, 78 miles from N. Y. C.; boys; outdoor activities. Information Cal. 5-4466. BLAKE, 144 East 36th, N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ADIRONDACKS — Cottages furnished for housekeeping; tourists; quiet and homelike. Camp Brush, Fourth Lake, Old Forge, N. Y.

FOR RENT—A camp of unusual character situated on Laurel Lake, Fitzwilliam, N. H.; good air, sandy bathing beach, canoe and boat, spring water in the camp, electricity; if you really want something comfortable and nice at a reasonable price, come up and see it; owner will be on property Saturday and Sunday; will rent by month or season; or call 5-2422 Worcester, Mass., between 6 and 7 p. m. for further details.

WOODSTOCK, NEW YORK—Attractively furnished studio; Catskill Mountain view; weekly or monthly; reasonable. Box 42, Woodstock, New York.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway N Y C Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers, 421 Riverside Drive. University 4-5343. New York City.

FOR SALE OR RENT

CASTINE, MAINE — A delightful old shore residence for sale or rent, furnished; 8 rooms, sun room, 4 fireplaces, town water and electricity; garage with living quarters; large boathouse, stone pier and 250 feet of sandy bathing beach; Christian community. T. L. VAN NORDEN, Box 789 Spartanburg, S. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT

GARDENER-CHAUFFEUR-GENERAL (white), excellent references. Box C-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. Phone Kenmore 1040.

YOUNG man, college student, would like part time work; driver's license; willing to [illegible]

FUR STORAGE

COLD storage for furs. Repairing, remodeling. WINTHROP FURS, Inc., C. H. ANDERSON, 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Lib. 9583. We call and deliver.

HELP WANTED—MEN

GARDENER, summer hotel, White Mountains, to take care of flowers and lawn. Box C-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED at once in school for children needing special care and training, two experienced resident governess teachers, speech correction, hand craft, music for rhythm and orchestra work essential; salary $45.00 per month; Christian Scientist preferred. DREAMWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Connecticut. Tel. Huntington 13, Ring 14.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LAKE VIEW

88 Lake Street, Brighton, Mass.

Pleasant home for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed. Stadium 8819.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION OF NEW AND USED FURNITURE FOR OFFICE OR STUDIO. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 EAST 33RD. N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside. Conn.—Quiet, homelike vacation place. 200-acre farm; tennis; rates $20-$35; folder. Telephone Litchfield 441-13.

HINGHAM, MASS.—A beautiful private home, quiet and secluded, but only a few minutes from depot; ideal place for quiet living, rest, or study; rates for room with meals start at $20 per week. Phone Hingham 0163 or write P. O. Box 166, Hingham.

PAYING GUESTS taken in old colonial farmhouse; high elevation, ideal for rest or study; terms reasonable. E. M. McKENZIE, Fitzwilliam, N. H.

ROSE LODGE — Copake Falls, N. Y.

In the Foothills of Berkshires. A home away from home. Modern. Sports. Reasonable rates. Booklet.

Miss AGNES ROSE.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Home for rest, study and recreation.

Sleeping Porches Out-of-door Dining Room

Bathing Tennis

Booklet Phone Ronk 16

ROOMS AND BOARD

RUTHERFORD, N. J., The Maples, 131 Chestnut St.—Attractive rooms; excellent meals; reasonable prices; permanent, transient; 30 minutes downtown Manhattan. Tel Ruth. 2-0883.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Room Directory; free service; refined, quiet atmosphere for study. GRACE E. TUPPER, 300 Huntington Avenue, Room 202. Kenmore 1839.

BOSTON, 905 Boylston St., Suite 2—Housekeeping rooms, everything furnished, $5; other cool, clean rooms, $4-$4.50; elevator, continuous hot water.

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 8569.

BOSTON, 68 St. Stephen Street—Nicely furnished rooms; homelike atmosphere; transients; 3 minutes from church. Com. 8117.

N. Y. C., 536 W. 113th St. (Apt. 81)—Delightfully cool, well-appointed single, double; refined American homes; students accommodated; references.

N. Y. C.—Large, light, airy, front sitting bedroom, suitable 2; spacious closet; beautiful apartment. 258 West 90th. Schuyler 4-9308.

OCEAN CITY N. J.—Attractive ocean-front rooms and small apartments; sun deck, bathing; June ½ rates. MIR-A-MAR, 4th at Beach

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.

Established 1922

Under BOARD OF MANAGERS

MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.

Licensed by the State of New Jersey

Descriptive Booklet

Tel. 789 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Young man with best references; reasonable salary; willing to go anywhere. E. B. CRESSY, Fryeburg, Me. Tel. Fryeburg 47.

Local Classified

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LAKE VIEW

88 Lake Street, Brighton, Mass.

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YORKSHIRE

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The House of Dodds
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The Parade, Headingley Phone 53280
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SEE NEXT PAGE

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

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Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
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PADS PRINTED ADDRESS 2/6 extra.
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GOWNS, COATS and SPORTSWEAR
Greatly Reduced Prices
Expert Dressmaking to Order
Madame I. M. Skidmore
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BONESS for Value
BONESS Ltd.
Argyle, Glassford and Virginia Streets
GLASGOW
We stock
"TOPAZ" Silk Stockings

DOWN QUILTS
Large selection in Art Silk, Marocain and Satin.
EXAMPLE
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36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

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and
104 WEST GEORGE ST.
WENDY'S

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The Cathkin Laundry
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Phone Rutherglen 33 or 333

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Tel. Bridgeton 2618

Chalmers Stores Ltd
IRONMONGERS
683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Buoy Hooks

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE sailor may well toss out his rope with a jaunty air, for he knows that once the buoy has been lassoed, there is no possible chance of the rope's slipping off when his back is turned. H. P. Elliott of Watertown, Mass., has just taken out U. S. Patent No. 1958535 on the new buoy, designed with a row of inverted hooks around the bottom of the shaft. These hooks permit a loose loop of rope to hold the boat as securely as any complicated system of knots.

In Lighter Vein

To Help the Search

There came a knock at the door. The cottager opened it.

"Good morning, ma'am!" said a shabbily dressed visitor. "Is it here that you are offering a reward for a lost dog?"

"That's right," said the cottager, her face lighting up with expectation. "The reward was ten shillings. Have you come to tell me that you've found my little dog?"

"No, not yet, ma'am," said the other, with a grimace. "But as I was just going in search of the dog I thought you might let me have a little of the reward on account."—*Answers.*

Perilous Perch

A rural resident had spent the night in a city hotel. As he came to the desk to check out, the clerk asked him how he rested.

"Not too good," announced the guest.

"Very sorry to hear that," replied the clerk. "What seemed to be the trouble?"

"Well," said the farmer, "I noticed that the only door to the bathroom opened right into my room, and I was all the time wondering if somebody would be wantin' to take a bath before I could get up and dressed."

It Makes Things Hot, Too

The happy couple had just started housekeeping.

"Do you think only of me?" inquired the bride. "Tell me that you always think only of me."

"You see, it's this way," responded her more practical husband. "Now and then I have to think of the furnace."

Fair Warning!

Old Lady: "Here's a penny, my poor man. How did you become so destitute?"

Beggar: "I was like you, mum—a-giving away vast sums to the poor and needy."—*Pearson's.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Smyrna

THE city of Smyrna is situated on the western coast of Asia Minor, opposite the island of Chios; and the Christian community there formed one of the seven churches addressed in the book of Revelation.

Concerning the founding of Christianity there we possess no definite information, but since Smyrna lay within the Roman Province of Asia (Rev. 1:11), and we know that, during Paul's sojourn at Ephesus his message spread far and wide throughout that territory (Acts 19:10), it may be inferred that the Gospel spread to Smyrna then, if it had not reached there previously.

The references in Revelation make plain the apparent poverty, but real spiritual riches, of the church at Smyrna (2:9), while the good works effected by its members, and the tribulation they underwent, also won praise, with the promise of a "crown of life" as a reward for continuance in their steadfastness (2:10).

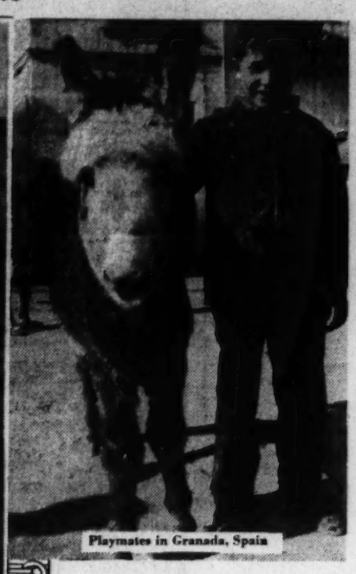
It was at Smyrna that Polycarp was martyred about 155 A. D.

Album of the Monitor Camera Club

"What Was That?"

Ready for Launching

New Tenant


Playmates in Granada, Spain

Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right): Miss M. Z. Howes, Boston; Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.; Frances Crane, Stevens Point, Wis.; Nancy Stafford, Summit, N. J.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"NEW TENANT." This clever picture loses strength because of camera consciousness. There are also two points of interest. The latticework behind the dog house draws the eye from the figures. The dog and the child should be looking toward each other.

"Playmates in Granada, Spain." The camera was too near the subjects, resulting in a crowded picture. This should have been made from a point about five feet farther away.

"What Was That?" With the exception of the strained pose of the foot, this is an excellent picture. The action is good and the exposure sufficient to render all detail. The evident interest of both the child and the dog in something beyond gives strength and unity to the photograph. There is not quite enough space at the right and too much at the left. The background, which is in a high key, is wholly subordinate to the main point of interest and especially suitable for a picture of this type. Had the child been placed slightly to the left, the one disturbing high light at the left edge would have been eliminated.

"Ready for Launching." In this picture we have an example of contrasts, the sailors' white uniforms and the black boat. The old rule of exposing for the shadows and letting the high lights take care of themselves applies to this picture. In the reproduction the boat is entirely lost. Had the exposure been sufficient there would have been enough strong detail to overcome this. The background is excellent. It suggests action without detracting from the main point of interest. Posing the figures boldly in the foreground results in an exceptionally strong story-telling photograph.

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts of the Great

Knowledge and wisdom far from being one,
Have oft times no connection.
Knowledge dwells in heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own . . .
Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.
—*William Cowper.*

In the little world in which children have their existence, there is nothing so finely perceived, and so finely felt, as injustice.—*Dickens.*

Courage is generosity of the highest order, for the brave are prodigal of the most precious things.—*Colton.*

We pray for mercy; and that same prayer doth teach us all to render the deeds of mercy.
—*Shakespeare.*

What They Say

Hope of the Future

"The hope of the future is that the affairs of the world are falling into the hands of men who are old enough not to be half-baked, and young enough not to be petrified by decayed ideas."—*The Rev. Norman Vincent Peale.*

Literature

"Literature is the mind of the race."—*Charles J. Finger.*

Wisdom Rules

"The last word of evolution is this: The race is not to the swift, nor to the strong, but to the wise."—*Dr. W. Langdon Brown.*

The Children's Corner

Jerry's Journeys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I

JERRY was a little boy who was well-behaved, brushed his teeth, every night, scrubbed behind his ears, even when his mother wasn't looking, and got his face and hands and clothes very, very dirty when out playing. Yes, he was a regular fellow, freckled, tow-headed and about four feet high. One day he was standing admiring the birds and animals in Mr. Woofle's pet store on the corner. He was thinking very hard.

In fact he must surely have been dreaming, for suddenly he found himself in strange surroundings. Things seemed brighter. The air was lighter. Unusual shrubs and trees nodded lazily before a warm, gentle breeze. As he looked out beyond them he could see far, far away over fields and streams and lakes. He seemed to be alone until he noticed a smiling old man, leaning on a gnarled stick, approaching him through the trees. If he had met him on his own block at home he might have been afraid, but here it was different.

"Good morning."

Jerry could not remember ever having heard a softer, more pleasant voice.

"Hullo," was all he could say, somehow, until finally he managed, "Where am I?"

"Everywhere," replied the old man, "and before you leave I hope you will have learned one new lesson and will come back and see me soon again."

"I hope so," answered Jerry. "It's nice here. Where do you live?"

"Right over there."

Jerry followed the old man's gaze and saw a low, rambling cabin made of logs, with a green thatched roof and pale green shutters at the windows which glistened warmly in the soft light.

"Ooh, that's a dandy place!" he blurted. "Do you stay here all alone all the time?"

"Oh, no," beamed his companion. "Would you like to see some of my playmates?"

"Yes sir," cried Jerry.

The old man raised his head and whistled softly. Two gay, strange-colored little birds fluttered down into his outstretched hand. As they perched there they sang sweet merry tunes together, more sweetly than Jerry had ever before heard birds sing, and then flew gracefully away, as the old man turned and went towards his cabin.

Jerry was so delighted that he didn't even remember to thank him, and found himself alone there in that beautiful spot as suddenly as before.

What pretty birds, he thought. If he could only take some of them back with him. Old Mr. Woofle in the pet store on the corner would buy them and put them in cages to sell to people. He could make a lot of money on pretty birds like those.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Two ugly black birds dropped heavily, one into each hand.

As he thought of the money he could make and the candy and toys and things he could buy with it, he decided to carry away as many birds as he could get hold of while the old man was in his cabin. So he held out both hands and tried to imitate the whistle which had called the birds before. The notes sounded terribly harsh, so he tried again. Two ugly black birds dropped heavily, one into each hand, looked up into Jerry's face with big, sad, green eyes, cried; "Squawk, squawk," and then flew away as quickly as they had come.

* * *

As Jerry walked away from Mr. Woofle's pet shop on the corner this thought came to him again and again:

"I guess the prettiest birds we see
Are those that are at liberty."

Brevities

Reader's Digest: This modern music takes the rest out of restaurant and puts the din in dinner.

Los Angeles Times: The reason this back-to-the-land enthusiasm never lasts is that spring doesn't, either.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XX

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BEARING in mind the fact that from 1066 until our own time there has been a steady flow of immigrants from the mainland of Europe into Great Britain, it is amazing to find so few foreign names in English directories.

The principal reason for this is that when foreigners went to England to live they found it expedient, for social and business purposes, to give their surnames an English form. In 1685, for instance, half a million Huguenots were driven into exile by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and England received these victims of religious persecution with open arms, and more than 100,000 of them settled in Great Britain. Many of these adopted English translations of their names. Thus *Le Noir* became *Black; Le Maur, Brown; L'Oiseau, Bird; La Jeune, Young; Le Blanc, White; La Croix, Cross; Le Monnier, Miller; Tonnolier, Cooper; Le Maitre, Masters; Le Fevre, Smith; Tête, Head; Boulanger, Baker; L'épine, Thorne,* and *Frère, Brothers.*

Others were corrupted by popular usage, and *Planché* became *Plank; Momerie* as *Mummery; Boyer* turned to *Bower; Bouchier* to *Butcher; Drouet* to *Drewitt,* and *D'Orleans* to *Darling.*

A similar transfer, though on a vastly greater scale, has been taking place in the United States during the last 200 years. One of the results of this mighty exodus from the Eastern to the Western Hemisphere, which is without parallel in world history, is that America offers a fuller and more varied list of surnames than any other nation.

In the principal cities of America, as in other English-speaking countries, *Smith* is the most popular of names, though there are whole regions in the Southwest in which *Lopez* and *Gonzales* are far commoner names than *Smith, Brown,* or *Jones.*

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought success.)

Dime Delivery Service

A YOUNG man purchased a used "midget" car. On it he painted the words "Dime Delivery Service." To the top of the car he fastened an upright sign on which he advertised a local theater. From the advertisement and his receipts from delivering packages he earned a living, in addition to paying the cost of operation and repairs on the car.
Mrs. Sara D. S.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

THAT which we feel here as beauty, we shall one day know as truth.
—SCHILLER

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Seeds of World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vancouver, B. C.

WHILE one reads daily of national indifferences, of "wars and rumors of wars," it is gratifying to know that with each individual lies, at least in a small measure, the progressive steps toward world peace.

Two girls in this city are realizing this fact daily as they become close companions, each striving to know and understand the other better. One is a Chinese girl, the mother of a lad of three. The other is an American girl. Between these two has grown a friendship that could never be broken by national feeling.

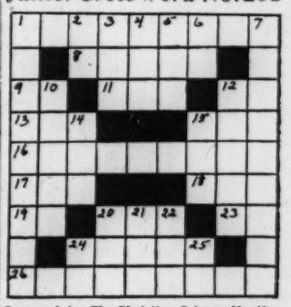
The Chinese girl is confined to her room—just a small room down in Chinatown. For a while, the young American visited her friend after each day's work at the office. During this hour's visit the American girl read to the shut-in helpful passages from the Bible, talked with her of the things of the spirit, and then they chatted of many things they had in common.

Then a time came that it was necessary to end these daily visits, through no fault of either of the girls. The American girl, remembering her friend's handicap and the pleasure she derived from her visits, sits down daily to visit with the Chinese girl on paper. From her Monitor Scrap Bag she picks out suitable quotations, Sundials, and bits of unusual or amusing news. Her accompanying letters are chatty, interesting "visits."

Some thought of spiritual reality is sent in these daily messages in a manner that is simple and easy to grasp, and so the Chinese girl has much food for thought until the next mail brings her further messages of love. Then, just as in her other visits, the American girl carries on a casual flow of conversation of the things they have in common. She works in a ladies' ready-to-wear department, and she imparts to her Chinese friend the latest styles and colors of the season.

And so this friendship continues to grow. Other friendships have already developed from it. Such little beginnings and individual efforts are playing no small part in breaking down prejudice, and the words of a beautiful hymn are most certainly being fulfilled: "And our sisters and our brothers are united in one band."

Junior Cross-Word No. 203



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Sea between West Indies and Central and South America.
6—First sign of the zodiac.
9—New England state (ab.).
11—Devoured.
12—Santee River is in this State (ab.).
13—State bordering Montana on west (ab.).
15—Pronoun.
16—Divides.
17—Make lace.
18—Affirmative answer.
19—Manuscript (ab.).
20—Small flap or tag.
23—Parent.
24—Pertaining to a navy.
26—One who manages affairs of a department of government.

Down

1—Festival in memory of birth of Christ.
2—A symbol for radium.
3—Man's name.
4—Small part of anything.
5—The —— tree is the basswood, or American linden.
6—Plural ending.
7—Needful.
10—Thoughts.
12—We get wool from this animal.
14—Quick to learn.
15—Pen for swine.
20—Sailor.
21—Hail!
22—Club used in baseball or cricket.
24—State north of 12 across (ab.).
25—Musical note.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Anyway Its Color Isn't False*

By CARMACK

The Boss took me to the strangest place at the World's Fair today—
Everything seemed to be covered with snow and ice—
Just the same I noticed that I went right on panting like a steam engine and feeling warm, which didn't seem quite right to me—
SNIFF
So I got busy with my sniffer—
"Shucks," I said to myself, "That stuff isn't snow any more than I'm a jack rabbit"—
So I guess the Boss isn't the only one that likes to play jokes on people now and then—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Dr. Tugwell Without the Horns

DR. REXFORD GUY TUGWELL may or may not be confirmed by the United States Senate as Undersecretary of Agriculture—the indications are that he will be—but in any event the hearing held before the Senate Committee on Agriculture has made America safe from a "brain trust" revolution, at least from such a revolution by force or stealth.

For this hearing, before it developed into an oratorical combat between senators in which Dr. Tugwell was forgotten, did elicit from this leading member of President Roosevelt's advisory circle the declaration that he does believe in the Constitution of the United States and that it should not be changed except by the processes provided in it. He was further drawn out to say, while repudiating nothing of a much-discussed academic speech in 1931, that he does not favor a "planned economy" of the kind he then described.

Those who have suspected the former Columbia professor of economics of being the arch enemy of traditional Americanism must count it a triumph, if they believe him now, that he should have been pinned down to this declaration of faith. On the other hand, those who have read his philosophizings with a sympathetic ear will comment, "Why, of course, that is what he has said all along." But at any rate, the mild-voiced official greatly belied the stereotyped picture of a ranting revolutionist, and his testimony must certainly put him in rather bad standing with Red revolutionaries.

Probably the difficulty is in the varied meanings with which different speakers or even the same speaker at different times may use the word "revolution." This was discovered the other day by Senators Simeon D. Fess and M. M. Logan in a debate in the upper chamber, but each went on talking about his particular kind of revolution. Dr. Tugwell was bothered similarly by the numerous uses of the word "planning," but tried to make clear the distinction between ordinary official planning for future welfare—which he favored—and arbitrary regimenting of the nation's production to fit a long-range set of blueprints—which he disfavored.

Thus one kind of revolution involves complete overthrow of government by violence and a displacement of the Constitution. That was the sort people talked about with hushed voices in 1933. Another variety engages itself with "boring from within," taking possession of office under color of law and then changing the law before anyone is the wiser. This is the sort that disquieted Dr. William Wirt and gives more considered qualms to Senator Fess.

But both of these are fairly well out of the picture. The third kind of revolution is that which takes place by the orderly conduct of opinion which remolds government through regular legislative processes or by judicial interpretation to fit the Constitution to new economic and social exigencies.

This type of revolution—it is more accurately called evolution—is involved in the AAA amendments over which Senator Harry F. Byrd quizzed Dr. Tugwell and in many other pieces of legislation debated in recent months. It is going on continually before the eyes of the public—albeit sometimes a public too preoccupied with the pursuit of next month's rent or the romances of a movie star to be much concerned. This kind of revolution will go on in some form either with or without Dr. Tugwell. And this hearing by the Senate Committee on Agriculture is only another aid in the task which confronts Americans, the necessity of deciding where and how fast they want their revolution to go.

Future of French Government

ALTHOUGH the Doumergue Government would, on a superficial view, appear to be strongly entrenched in France, it is encountering difficulties in every domain. Its immediate future is doubtless assured by the decision of the Radical Party at its conference to support Edouard Herriot as a member of the Ministry. Yet it has to be remembered that the conference was expressing its confidence in M. Herriot rather than in a Government of National Union. M. Herriot had indeed threatened the party with resignation if it called on him to resign from the Government; and certainly the Radicals, most of whose chiefs have been implicated in some degree in the recent scandals and in the too drastic measures which were taken to suppress public manifestations, could not afford to lose their last remaining popular figure.

At the same time, while it threw some of its leading members to the wolves, it was perfectly evident that the party retains its confidence in men who have been partisans of the political formation known as the Cartel des Gauches—that is to say, a union of the Radicals and Socialists. This implies a fundamental hostility toward the National Government in which M. Tardieu and other Moderates sit side by side with M. Herriot. Circumstances are such that they cannot at present wisely attempt to overthrow a Government which is plainly demanded by the people. But at the earliest possible opportunity, the men of the Left, who still possess a parliamentary majority, will endeavor to break up the combination.

The Doumergue Government is merely tolerated until the danger passes. The rigorous economic methods which have been adopted, and the more vigilant foreign policy which has been applied, are disliked by many members of Parliament. Doctrinally, the special powers conferred on the Prime Minister, who can issue decree laws, are found objectionable. The greatest objection, however, in the eyes of deputies accustomed to play the party game, is that they are out of office and are compelled to lend unwilling votes to a Government not of their making.

Their belief, on this occasion, in the forgetfulness of the public, may be mistaken. M. Doumergue makes no secret of his intention constantly to appeal over the heads of Parliament to the people. He, like President Roosevelt, addresses the people directly by radio. He reminds them of the conditions in which he consented to emerge from his retreat to undertake a task which he would have preferred to leave to others. For a long time to come that task must be pursued unflinchingly, and France must not fall into its customary political ways. Indeed, there must be considerable changes—if not of the Constitution, at any rate in the interpretation and application of the Constitution.

In this he is upheld by associations of citizens who have hitherto taken no active part in politics. Mingling with them are groups which have a definite political purpose, such as the Royalists, but on the whole they have no objective but that of clean and efficient government. The ex-soldiers, in particular, are aroused to a sense of their civic duties. They are united in their detestation of the more lamentable features of intrigue and corruption which have marked parliamentary rule in France.

Only by the most strenuous efforts, and by a clear appreciation by the deputies themselves, whether Radical or Moderate, of the need of a thorough purification and of a complete reform, can the parliamentary system still be saved in France. It may well be that the signal to overthrow the Doumergue Government, whether it results from the failure of the Government, or from the ambitions of the discontented Radicals, will likewise be the signal for the overthrow of democratic institutions, which are undermined by abuses. It is to be trusted that the politicians will not rashly ignore the warning that has been given them.

Keynes on Roosevelt

THERE was probably more coincidence than causation in the quick change of policy in the Roosevelt program which followed the visit to Washington of John Maynard Keynes. Mr. Keynes has long been known to exercise a potent influence on the New Dealers. He is reputed to have advised the President "to scrap the NRA and speed up public expenditure." A day or two after, the NRA began very hesitantly to turn its back on price-fixing. Simultaneously the President was giving several indications that he intends so to step up public expenditures that budget balancing by 1936 will go a-glimmering. In both respects the President is following the Keynesian way, if not Mr. Keynes's specific advice.

The British economist has long been identified with the cause of public spending as an anti-depression device. Fear of a budget deficit has kept people hitherto from accepting this view. They liken a government to a private corporation. It should keep its books balanced on pain of bankruptcy. Such a likeness, however, confuses two functions. A private corporation exists to make a profit. The purpose of a government is to render service. There is no greater service required of a government than to come to the nation's rescue when banks will not or cannot lend and business has lost its enterprise. This is what was done in the Hoover Administration, and is now being done on a vast scale in the Roosevelt Administration.

Statesmanship of a high order is required in the handling of an unbalanced budget. Mr. Keynes concedes such statesmanship to Mr. Roosevelt. He is not so happy in his other descriptions of the Roosevelt experiment. No economist, least of all Mr. Keynes, could be found to uphold price-fixing. Socially, it represents monopolism; economically, it represents the economics of scarcity. Granted a monopoly, granted a divorce from state control, a manufacturer is tempted to charge all that the traffic will bear. This has been the case under some of the codes. The result can only be to restrict buying power and retard reëmployment.

At a time when so many people are talking glibly about regimentation, it is well to remember that all manufacturers who believe in controlled prices are regimenters. For such prices are made in a manner which is the antithesis of free competition. The old tactic of restoring buying power was to cut prices till they met consumers' depleted purses. Under the New Deal a log has been put under prices so that they do not fall to a sweated labor level. But that privilege should not be allowed to degenerate into such a tampering with prices as would mean sweating the consumer.

Otherwise the country would be condemned to perpetual relief operations. Money would have to be poured out in enabling the community to maintain an unnatural price structure. How, for instance, are a people to be persuaded to "renovize" their homes at what Mr. Keynes rightly calls "scandalous" building prices? Some of these prices are back at pre-depression levels, yet incomes are 40 per cent under those levels. It simply cannot be done. And no amount of ballyhoo this summer will enable it to be done. What is required is the accommodation of prices to fit incomes, so that private industry may start once more to fill private instead of public orders. The need is therefore for statesmanship in industry (including labor) as well as in the Government.

Mr. Keynes says that of all the economic experiments in the world today that of "young America attracts my own deepest sympathy." Why? Because, in addition to trying to make the economic order work "tolerably well," it is trying to "preserve freedom of individual initiative and liberty of thought and criticism." There speaks Keynes the liberal.

The border line that separates the Roosevelt Administration from Socialism or Fascism has become as fine as a hair. If consumers are fleeced under shelter of the codes, then the people will demand that the Government take over the sovereign privilege of price-fixing, not in the interest of industry but in that of the community. That would mean the corporative state. If the Government stays on the fence, and doles out increasing quantities of public money, it will wake up one day to find that it has socialized everything. The Administration can be kept this side of both régimes only by the cooperation of all sections of the community in developing a really reconstructed individualism in the public interest. That coöperation would be best assured if everybody recognized that there can be no going back.

Frederick Delius

FREDERICK DELIUS was an artist *pur sang* whose art was of such quality that it established itself in spite of his aloofness. British composer, he is called in the biographical dictionaries, and he is usually ranked with the late Sir Edward Elgar in the forefront of modern English musical creators; but whereas Elgar's music was distinctly national, Delius's was distinctively individual.

Born in England of Prussian parents, he studied music in Germany, taught in America and lived most of his mature life in France. He was influenced in his early years by the music of Wagner, Chopin and especially of Grieg, whom he knew in Germany. But the work of his maturity is so marked with his individual touch that it cannot be described as derivative or as representative of any school of music.

If Delius is to be compared with any other composer, the closest parallel is offered by Sibelius; not because of any similarity in their music but because both are so self-sufficient as artists. Both have withdrawn from the busy, noisy gathering places of men, to express in solitude their own visions of beauty.

Because of his aloofness and his unwillingness to rely on the usual methods of publicity, Delius's music became known only very slowly. Musicians knew it, of course; but the general public for many years was unaware of the composer or his work. Even today, only a part of his output is familiar in the United States, for example. It is as well known as it is today largely through the efforts of such compatriots of Delius as Sir Thomas Beecham and Mr. Eugene Goossens. Sir Thomas, in particular, rendered a great service by conducting in London, in 1929, a Delius festival.

One aspect of Delius's career which is of interest even to those who have no special love for music is the patience and courage he showed in overcoming physical handicaps. During the latter years of his life he was blind and partly paralyzed. But this did not halt his activity. He engaged a young musician as secretary and continued to compose through dictation. His name will be remembered not only among music lovers but among all who admire a fine spirit.

The New Age in Norway

Book of the Day

KNUT HAMSUN'S trilogy of the promoter August is finished. August made his entrance four years ago, as a young man, in "Vagabonds," roaming from one Norwegian village to another; he returned two years later in a novel named "August," to introduce American industrial methods disastrously into a Norwegian town; and now in THE ROAD LEADS ON (New York: Coward-McCann. $3), he brings another new venture to a grand collapse, and himself irrevocably with it. It is the last of August, Hamsun's not unkindly caricature of the modern industrial age.

In this latest of Hamsun's novels August appears as an old man, a wanderer back in his native land. He is jack-of-all-trades to the leading man of the town of Segelfoss. In every difficulty he has a way out, in every emergency a suggestion.

Moreover, he has a plan for improving forage conditions for the farmers. He will buy up the sheep which crop the grass so short that it dies, he will summer them on the mountains, and so leave the lowland pastures for the cows. In spite of himself he has some money left out of his past, and with it he sets out to be the greatest sheep-owner in Norway and a philanthropist to boot, whom every farmer shall bless.

Poor August's plan was all right except that the mountain was too small. Pasturage gave out and the sheep had to be moved. A combination of circumstances went against him—sheep frightened by the stray shots of a hunter, a stampede down the mountain road he had helped to build, a big car coming up the road, and the sheep, with August helpless in their midst between sheer mountain on one side and unguarded precipice on the other, plunging headlong into the deep.

Hamsun calls August "the spirit of the age we live in"—an initiator, with a mission to further progress even though he leaves only desolation behind him, keen of head and able of hand, on fire to modernize and develop, even at the expense of destroying all semblance of order, sympathetic and warm-hearted, but without depth. Yet the very title of this book shows that Hamsun realizes that changes must come as the path of the future unfolds. What he objects to is the suddenness, the violence of their coming. He finds something ludicrous in changes that do not grow out of a real need.

There are episodes told with gusto, there are scenes that are merely dull. Occasionally there is a passage of startling beauty, like the description of a farmer's wife calling her cows, a thunderstorm in the mountains, and certainly the final stampede. Those who learned to admire Hamsun through "Growth of the Soil" will miss its simplicity and majesty, but will find able reporting of village types, sly humor, and amused impatience with a changing world.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

New York Greets the Fleet

THIRTY-FIVE thousand sailor-men, from Admirals to plain "gobs," are investigating New York City. Not all at once, of course, but as fast as they can get "leaves"—and as often! Many of them are seeing it for the first time, and they seem to be getting a surprise. Word had gone around that the "big town" was "hard-boiled" and unfriendly. But maybe the report was exaggerated.

Over along the Hudson River, which is lined with the gray ships, one of the sailors stood with a foot on the boat which would take him back to his ship. He pushed his white cap to the back of his head.

"Why, they told me not to expect anything from this town," he said, "but there I was waiting for a bus, and a man stopped his car for me and drove me all the way down town! He fixed it up for me to visit Radio City—and when I was there I met another man and he took me up to a studio and I heard a lot of broadcasting. And then I rode around the harbor on a dinky little boat the rest of the day. Why, this town is kind—sure it is! Why, it's generous!"

* * *

Apparently New York has been maligned. "They" say that it is an inhospitable, indifferent, self-sufficient city—in short, "stuck up." But then "they" never have seen New York City with the whole United States battle fleet in the harbor.

Not even the enthusiasm of California, which reluctantly said good-by to the fleet, could outshine New York's welcome to the stately procession of ships which "came home" after three years at anchored in the Hudson River and at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Powerfully, easily, swiftly they slipped to their berths, 81 men-of-war bearing 35,000 officers and men after a 6300-mile cruise.

On the shore watching them, day after day, have been those who called them "an exhibition of brute force," and those who spoke of them as "the nation's best defense," men who sneered at the whole display as "a senseless advertising scheme," and those who see in the big ships the most powerful argument which the United States could offer to the world on behalf of peace.

All day long every day the river has been filled with little launches taking out visitors, anywhere from 150,000 last Sunday to a "light" day when only 40,000 persons went on board. Men, women, and children shyly survey the big engines, ask the sailors how they keep the decks so white, and "what do you have to do to get in the navy?"

There was one school-teacher who took a sailor aside and confessed that she hadn't been able to answer the questions of the boys in her class, and would he please explain to her how the guns worked—and fire one if he could. The sailor looked at the peaceful Palisades and allowed that he couldn't oblige to quite that extent, but he could and did patiently show her everything about the mechanism.

There were any number of visitors who wanted to see for themselves just what Uncle Sam has in the way of defense for the eastern seaboard, and just as many who leaned against the battleship rails and estimated how many schools, or bridges, or canals the amount invested in ships would build.

* * *

Of all the visitors, the most interested and the most interesting were children. Some of them entertained whole launch loads of visitors with their comments. But eight-year-old Anne Davis, who lives on Morningside Drive, is likely to go down in history in connection with the visit of the fleet.

Anne went visiting on the battleship Maryland, where she somehow acquired the epaulets of a lieutenant-commander in the Navy. At home she tried to attach them to Prince Pittypat, her cat, but "Pitt" was not "Navy-conscious." So he kept shaking them off, and Anne finally adorned her Teddy bear instead. Although the bear aroused much interest among the younger set on Morningside Drive, Anne did not feel that she had done all that she should for the Navy. She had not heard that New York City has the reputation of being inhospitable to visitors, but she had heard about Mayor LaGuardia's request for funds to provide daily entertainment for the men from the fleet. So, finally, acting independently of the family, Anne took all her available cash—sixteen cents—bought postage stamps and sent them along to Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the committee, with the admirably terse message, "I am sending you some money I have saved to help entertain the fleet." Mr. Aldrich obligingly took time off from being president of the Chase National Bank to write a personal letter of thanks to Miss Anne Davis.

The funds which Mr. Aldrich's committee raised have gone for dances and receptions for the men, while private individuals and clubs have been entertaining the officers. Meanwhile the Jack Tars, on "liberty leaves," have seen all, done all, heard all in and about the town. And "they" think that New York City is hospitable.

MARJORIE SHULER.

North . . South . . East . . West

A New "Rugged Individualism"

By FRANK L. PERRIN

IN A rugged and more or less picturesque village in a rich farming section of Wisconsin, at a period early in the development of the northern areas of that State, the keeper of a small general store failed in business. His liquid assets were insufficient to meet the claims of insistent creditors. His stock, sold at auction, failed to bring enough, after meeting court costs, to satisfy the just claims held against him. He was not released from liability. He could not again obtain credit upon which to resume business. He became a tenant farmer, and remained insolvent. He was a pitiful figure in a community in which he was regarded as a failure and a ne'er-do-well.

A generation later this unfortunate person would have been able, in an emergency which he could not control, to have been legally discharged or freed from the residue of his debt burden and might have found his way back again in a business to which he was adapted.

Now, by recent federal enactment, the wise policy of this law has been still further extended to make possible, in organized and corporate business, an easy and inexpensive adjustment of confused and unprofitable relations between insolvent debtor concerns and their creditors. Out of many overcapitalized organizations will be squeezed, by this process, the accumulations of "water" which otherwise would eventually sink the derelict ship.

There reasonably can be no inclination to regard the effort to relieve insolvent debtor concerns of accumulated burdens as an encouragement to the dishonest or scheming. The privileges granted will be abused, of course, just as other measures designed to aid in economic readjustments are abused. But the benefits possible far surpass the apprehended losses which may be imposed by scheming and dishonest debtors. Properties forced upon the market through voluntary and involuntary receiverships, or which have been surrendered or deserted by debt-burdened equity holders, already have seriously interrupted ordinary building activities. By this means values of real estate have depreciated, the demand for building materials has fallen off, and the opportunities for skilled artisans in the trades have become fewer and fewer.

The new opportunity which has come to involved or distressed owners, will, it is believed, tend to stabilize all these important basic markets. Creditor demands, long realized to be heavily depleted assets, will be definitely written off. Through this method of quick and inexpensive stabilization the downward trend in three key industries will be checked. There can be no progress uphill until the trend downward has been stopped.

What, you may ask, has all this to do with rugged individualism? It may be insisted that the declared policies of the "New Deal" and the assumed policy of its chief champion and promoter are to discourage, rather than encourage, individual initiative. There can be nothing more helpful to that individual who is courageous enough and resourceful enough to establish and build up, unaided by the state, a productive enterprise or business, than to be assured that in a period of reconstruction and rehabilitation he is to be permitted, not by a dishonest or underhanded method, but by a method provided for all similarly circumstanced, to make a fresh start. He alone will not be the gainer. Every idle wheel put in operation, every lumber mill and brick kiln put into production, will supply the initial momentum which will gradually restore industrial activity.

These individualists, restored and with their industries and other properties rehabilitated, need not suffer the disappointment and discouragement felt by the pioneer Wisconsin storekeeper who was unable to find a way to "beat back" to an honest and respectable business which, by training and experience, he was best qualified to follow. He, too, was a rugged individualist. But he found no remaining channel through or in which initiative could be expressed.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Propaganda for Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my appreciation for the article, "War for Dividends," by Carlyle W. Morgan, published on the editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor. Humanity is sorely in need of being enlightened with the facts surrounding wars, and such definite and clear information through the columns of an international daily newspaper, known for its high quality, is far-reaching as a powerful instrument in rousing mankind to think.

On all sides nations are voicing their sincere desire for peace, yet the goal of its attainment appears to be as elusive as ever, simply because of the negative methods used to safeguard peace. Yet in the midst of all the resistance to all that would outlaw war, it is encouraging to behold the signs of the times; for mankind is reaching out for peace, as is evidenced by the Senate investigation into the international traffic in armaments.

The armament industry is not the cause of war. The seeds of war are sown in suspicion, fear, selfishness, greed and hate. However, this industry is closely linked as an ally to these causes through systematic war propaganda, and creates the conditions that dominate the collective thought with the belief that a war is inevitable. Therefore general knowledge of its operations will serve to stir the thinking public to action.

As mankind becomes cognizant of the causes of wars and how they are perpetuated, the worn-out sentiment of sacrifice for a righteous cause in the name of patriotism will lose its illusion of realism and glamour. Governments will find it expedient to seek peaceful methods to correct international differences, instead of supplying the sons of the nations as material for the machinery of the armament industry.

New York City. HELEN L. SECOL.

Putting Legislators On Record

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial on pension politics, you used the word pusillanimous very advisedly. The outstanding disregard of ethics to guide justice by the simple rule of "merit," that equality might reign, can only be attributed to fear on the part of our legislative bodies, and, in the writer's opinion, should be met by a decisive lesson, proving to them that their love of right should be greater than a fear of not being reëlected.

To this end, and in the interest of our country's welfare, this writer believes a record of the vote of the House, also of the Senate, overriding the executive veto, should be made readily available to all, for use in the coming fall elections, so that such fearful (evil-fearing) legislators need not be returned to their misused posts.

The compilation, of course, should be by states; it is believed this would be a step in behalf of "right victorious."

Whittier, Calif. L. H. MATTESON.

Nonstop Record for Zephyr Cited

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Newspaper accounts made much of the speed attained by the Zephyr, the Burlington Railroad's new streamline, motor-driven train, in its recent run from Denver to Chicago. To the railroad man, however, the remarkable feature of that run was not only that the train averaged seventy-seven miles an hour, but that it did this without a stop in the 1017 miles.

Many things could have happened to cause at least one stop. The Zephyr runs on four trucks, with two pairs of wheels in each, or a total of sixteen wheels. All of these had to have perfect continuous lubrication.

More than 1400 highway crossings en route had to be guarded to prevent any vehicle or person from being in the way of a train. Then there was the possibility of some farmer's fence being broken, allowing cattle, horses, hogs or sheep to get on the track.

Over this thousand miles a number of other railroads cross the Burlington at grade level. Care had to be taken that none of these crossings was blocked. The bridge over the Mississippi River might have been drawn aside to allow boats to pass. So arrangements had to be made with the Government for coöperation in keeping this bridge closed as the Zephyr approached.

The entire line from Denver to Chicago is operated under an automatic signal system. This had to function perfectly. One signal set unnecessarily would have prevented the nonstop record.

But none of these things happened, and a record was set which is expected to stand for some time.

PAIGE MILLER,
Aurora, Ill. Chief Dispatcher, C., B. & Q. Railway.